

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 80

25 April 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON USSR-U.S. CONTROVERSY OVER NEUTRON BOMB

OW241952Y Peking NCNA in English 1934 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter's decision on April 7 to postpone production of the neutron bomb was considered by Western public opinion as an obvious concession to the Soviet Union. However, if this be the case the concession has not achieved the expected result. On the contrary, it has stimulated the Soviet Union to make a series of mocking comments and attacks, says a signed article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. Excerpts from the article follow:

The nuclear negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States are in essence both a fraud and a deal. The question is: Who plays the more crafty role? Will this be an exchange having equal value for both sides or just a good bargain for one side?

TASS news agency has said: "The United States should not seek unilateral superiority." But does not the Soviet Union itself intend to seek "unilateral" superiority by opposing the development of the neutron bomb?

At present the advantage between the two military blocs now facing one another in Europe lies with the conventional weapons and armed forces of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries rather than with NATO forces. In tanks alone, the Soviet Union has two or three times more than NATO. Western military experts have estimated that if the Soviet Union were to launch an attack into Western Europe with a large number of tanks, it could reach the Atlantic sea coast in a matter of days. In addition to that, Soviet SS-20 mobile guided missiles were recently deployed against many cities in Western Europe, and the might of each missile is 2,000 times greater than the neutron bomb.

The British TIMES says the neutron warhead "has been designed to deter a concentrated armoured thrust."

The groups of Soviet tanks stationed in mid-Europe may be seen as a spearhead for its aggression, while the neutron bomb is a shield against it. The Soviet Union allows only itself to have the spear, but does not allow others to have the shield. It is afraid the United States and Western Europe may use this weapon to cancel out its tangible superiority in tank, cannon and troop strength.

In the contention between the Soviet Union and the United States, Moscow has never made a bad bargain for itself. If Moscow does not get benefit from you, it will feel a loss to itself. Is this a "restraint"? U.S. Senator Robert Byrd said: "It would be naive for America to reject the neutron weapons in the hope--merely the hope--that the Soviets would match our unilateral gesture of disarmament."

TASS further states that the neutron bomb is "a barbarous weapon" and "those seized with neutron madness look like the inmates of a mad house". It is therefore necessary TASS adds for people to come out against neutron death". What a hypocrite showing mercy to others!

As far as their capacity to murder is concerned, the hydrogen bomb, the atomic bomb and the neutron bomb are all nuclear weapons and there is no difference in the sense of one being humane and the other barbarous. They should all be prohibited and destroyed for the sake of humanity.

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If one says the neutron bomb which the United States has not yet produced is barbarous because it kills while leaving property intact, how can one then say Soviet missiles and nuclear bombs are a bit more humane when they have the power to destroy both men and property? The area of destruction caused by the explosion of a neutron bomb is far smaller than that of the Soviet SS-20 missile and it is clear which is able to kill the most people and is thus the more dangerous. Once the Soviet Union sets its war machine in motion and begins to launch missiles of this type against Western Europe, the Eiffel Tower in Paris, Westminster Abbey in London, the famous paintings of Florence and the castle in Munich will be all reduced to ashes in a raging holocaust. At that time, will the apostles in Moscow again flaunt the banner of "humanitarianism" to save the souls of the survivors in Western Europe? Nobody can believe such Soviet cajolery!

In the present controversy concerning the neutron bomb, what people see are not "the inmates of a mad house", but the swindlers in the Kremlin!

HAVANA MEETING OF NONALIGNED COUNTRIES ON INFORMATION ENDS

OW211350Y Peking NCNA in English 1307 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Havana, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--The second meeting of the Inter-Governmental Council for Information Coordination Among Non-Aligned Countries closed here yesterday. The meeting was attended by delegations from the council's 15 member countries. Delegates from 18 other countries or international and regional organizations were present as observers. The meeting, which began on April 17, discussed closer cooperation and coordination in news and information among non-aligned countries and the council's relations with UNESCO. It laid special emphasis on the principle of sovereignty to be followed by all countries in the dissemination of news and information. The meeting decided to take steps to promote news exchange among non-aligned countries, and work for the establishment of more national news agencies and improvement of communication facilities. The meeting also agreed unanimously to improve the work of the non-aligned news pool.

The council meeting was called in accordance with a resolution of the 1976 Colombo summit of non-aligned countries, which calls for the elimination of distorted reporting about the developing countries. Delegates to the meeting accused some industrialized countries of dominating news and information. It was decided that the third meeting of the council will be held in Togo.

UNITED STATES

TRAVEL SERVICE DELEGATION LED BY YUAN CHAO-CHUN DEPARTS

OW220750Y Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Apr (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the China International Travel Service with Yuan Chao-chun as its leader and Yueh Tai-heng as deputy leader left San Francisco for home yesterday, after three weeks' friendly visit to the United States, according to report from San Francisco. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Arthur H. Rosen and Douglas P. Murry, president and vice president of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, and William T. Seawell, chairman of the board of the Pan-American Airline. The delegation visited New York, Washington, D.C., Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other places. During its stay in the U.S., the delegation met friends working in tourism from various places and had sightseeing.

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SOVIET UNION

DEPUTY MINISTER ILICHEV TO RETURN FOR FRONTIER TALKS

AU241545Y Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 24 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (ANSA)--Informed diplomatic sources said here today that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, who is the leader of Moscow's delegation for the talks on frontier problems with China, will return to Peking the day after tomorrow after an absence of fourteen months. The negotiations have now been dragging on since 1969. The last session was held between November 1976 and February 1977 after a pause of eighteen months.

Ilichev's return to Peking has not been preceded by signs encouraging hopes of progress. The polemic on both sides has been as bitter as ever, even in the last few days. But some observers noted that, last month, the two countries exchanged messages on improving state-to-state relations. The Soviet Union proposed conversations in view of the publication of a "joint statement on the principles to be reported in mutual relations".

China replied that a declaration of this kind would be of no importance in the absence of "concrete" Soviet acts for the solution of practical problems. In particular, the Chinese note referred to the 1969 understanding between Prime Minister Chou En-lai for China and Aleksey Kosygin for the Soviet Union.

According to China, the understanding involved an agreement on maintaining the status quo at the frontier between the two countries.

The understanding called for military withdrawal by both sides in the contested frontier regions and then negotiations to settle the frontier problems, China says. According to the Chinese note, the Soviet Union should withdraw its armed forces from Outer Mongolia and the frontier regions so as to re-establish the situation existing at the start of the 60's.

The Soviet Union does not apparently agree with this interpretation of the 1969 agreement. Western observers saw the reports of Ilichev's imminent arrival as representing at least an attempt to compare positions between China and the Soviet Union on this key dispute.

ITALIAN PAPER DENOUNCES SOVIET PROPAGANDA SLANDER

OW231622Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 22 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Soviet propaganda machines' clumsy tactics of rumour-mongering and calumny that China is connected with the kidnapping in Italy of the Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro are rude and self-contradictory, says IL POPOLO, organ of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, in an article on April 20.

The paper points out that TASS has forgotten its own version a few days ago that "China, who is manipulating the 'Red Brigades' (professed to have kidnapped Moro) behind the back in order to upset the Italian political situation, is a strong power with ulterior motives." Now it "suddenly changed its target" and condemned in its latest commentary that imperialist spies and neo-fascists are "murderers" in the case, the paper says. "Meanwhile, in a signed article, the Soviet paper LITERARY GAZETTE still clings to its previous assertion that China has a 'clear plan' for interference in Italian affairs."

The paper continues that from these rude commentaries, one can easily see through the Soviet mass media's primary interest in attempting to divert the suspicion repeatedly raised by Italian papers about the Soviet-controlled countries' spies. In conclusion, the paper says: "The Soviet propaganda machines' tactics are so rude that they have probably lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet."

UK PRIME MINISTER WARNS USSR TO RESTRAIN NAVAL BUILDUP

OW221632Y Peking NCNA in English 1547 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] London, 21 Apr (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister James Callaghan today served a strong warning to the Soviet Union to use restraint in building and deploying warships. In a speech in Plymouth, Callaghan said the Soviet Union is completing at least ten aircraft carriers and building more nuclear submarines than the United States and British navies combined.

"Their building plans and their naval deployment show the Russians regard their navy as a global instrument of Soviet power," he said. The Soviet Union's massive expansion meant it could now use its fleet to lie astride the traditional sea routes linking the West with Asia and the Middle East, Callaghan added. This inevitably gave rise to political tensions, he said.

FORMER BRITISH LEADER, GENERAL HAIG CITE SOVIET THREAT

OW242016Y Peking NCNA in English 1924 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--In view of the steady Soviet buildup in recent years, NATO must strengthen its conventional forces to counter Soviet military expansion, former British Prime Minister Alec Douglas Home declared at a news conference in Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A. yesterday. He said Warsaw Pact forces had a three-to-one advantage over NATO in parts of Europe. "We have to think seriously about removing any temptations to the Russians through NATO, but we've still got to increase our conventional forces," he added.

Expressing his concern about intensified Soviet armed intervention in Africa, Home said: "Russia has increased her conventional forces very greatly. She has a surplus of forces that can and have been deployed in Africa." He emphasized that NATO must be awakened to this comparatively new situation and must act to counter Soviet military expansion in Africa.

On the same day, Gen Alexander Haig, supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, told U.S. NBC reporters that NATO must strengthen its conventional defensive forces. He said the Soviet Union, which has long outstripped NATO in conventional forces in Europe, has "closed the gap with the United States in both the central strategic nuclear area and the theater nuclear area." These trends are "worrisome", and "remedial action" is required, he stressed.

Haig pointed out that the Warsaw Pact Organization has strengthened its troops and can launch a sudden attack. He said NATO must "improve our in-place conventional capability and modernize, integrate and improve the efficiency of our ability to mobilize and reinforce in time of need" in order "to provide strong forward conventional defense in the initial phases."

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SOVIET QUEST FOR OVERSEAS BASES NOTED BY BRITISH JOURNAL

OW221535Y Peking NCNA in English 1528 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] London, 21 Apr (HSINHUA)--The primary motive of current Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa is to expand its influence around Africa, says an article carried in the latest issue of EASTERN TIMES, a newsweekly published here. Entitled "The Soviet Quest for Overseas Bases", the article points out that "controlling coastlines is the main objective--yesterday the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, today the Red Sea and Arabian Sea."

The Russians held that "a strong, modern and well-trained navy is not enough--also needed are favourable geography and safe worldwide harbour facilities," it says. The article notes: "Overcoming such deficiencies has been Soviet policy since the 1960's. The search for a global network of bases is designed to compensate for the Soviet Navy's remote location of home bases, shortage of ice-free ports, despersion of fleets and the West's advantages in 'naval constriction zones' like the Dardanelles, Gibraltar, the Danish straits, the English Channel, the Mediterranean and Panama."

"Already, the Soviet Navy has managed to build up an impressive array of worldwide bases and ports," it says. Their rights in the Horn of Africa could "enable the USSR to exert pressure on the entire Cape shipping route," it adds.

Across the Atlantic, the article says: "The Cuban base at Cienfuegos places the Soviet Navy on the USA'S doorstep in the Western hemisphere and facilitates their activities in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico, in Central America and West Atlantic." The article says: "Future Soviet ambitions are by no means secret."

NORTH ASIA

PEKING PLA GARRISON MARKS KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY ANNIVERSARY

OW241620Y Peking NCNA in English 1555 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Commanders and fighters of a division of the Peking Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army held a gathering here today to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. Present at the meeting were Chon Myong-su, the Korean ambassador to China, Sr. Col Kim Po-yun, military attache at the Korean Embassy here, and his wife, Maj Li Sok-chang, deputy military attache at the embassy, and his wife, and Maj Kim Ha-yong, deputy military attache, and his wife. Also attending were Fu Chung-pi, deputy commander of the PLA Peking unit and commander of the PLA Peking Garrison, Chang Ping-yu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under the Ministry of National Defence, and Chang Liang-yu and Chen Hsien-ta, commander and political commissar of the division.

During the Korean war of liberation the armymen from this division, in response to the great leader Chairman Mao's call, went to the battlefield in Korea and fought side by side in the trenches with the Korean People's Army where they cemented a profound friendship. Comrades-in-arms of both countries expressed the warmth of their feelings for each other today. As the Korean comrades entered, the officers and men of the division gave them a standing ovation, extending sincere greetings on the occasion of the festival and giving militant salutes.

In his address Political Commissar Chen Hsien-ta spoke highly of the immortal contribution made by the Korean People's Army, which had been founded and commanded by the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il-song in person. He recalled their winning the independence and liberation of their fatherland, and their building of socialism. He wished the Korean army men still greater victories in their struggle to strengthen their national defence capabilities, to achieve the aims of the second seven-year plan and to accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

He said the three principles for independence, peaceful reunification and national unity and the five-point programme for the prevention of a national split and for the reunification of the fatherland advanced by the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il-song fully reflect the strong aspirations of the Korean people. He supported the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the national salvation proposal put forward at a joint meeting of Korean political parties and public organizations. He called on the United States to withdraw all its troops, nuclear weapons and military equipment deployed in South Korea and emphasized that the reunification of Korea must be a matter settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

Speaking of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity cemented with the blood of the two peoples and their armies during the course of long revolutionary struggle, Chien Hsien-ta continued: "Under the leadership of our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng we are determined to carry out unswervingly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and are resolutely united to fight and win victories with the fraternal Korean people and army. We will contribute to the further strengthening of the friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of China and Korea."

Sr. Col. Kim Po-yun said the Korean People's Army had carved out a glorious path marked by its efforts to arm itself thoroughly with the great chuche idea and to strengthen itself into an invincible fighting force. It had been a path that involved fighting, defending steadfastly the cause of socialism and communism, and one requiring boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution.

He strongly condemned the war-like provocations of U.S. imperialism and the puppet Pak Chong-hui clique. He said their reckless schemes could in no way intimidate the Korean people who stand rock-firm and are united as one. "The Korean people do not want to offend anyone, but neither will we permit anyone to encroach upon our dignity and sovereignty."

"The Korean people and its army are determined to rally around their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carry on an unceasing struggle to reunify the fatherland and win the final victory in the Korean revolution."

"Just as we rejoice over our own achievements, our people and the commanders and fighters of our people's army heartily rejoice over those of the fraternal Chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army as they build socialism and strengthen defence capabilities." He expressed the wish that the fraternal Chinese people and the PLA commanders and fighters would succeed with still greater achievements under Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's leadership.

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In conclusion, the military attache said the militant friendship cemented in blood between the two peoples and armed forces would further grow and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the common struggle against imperialism.

The meeting was followed by a Korean feature film and songs and dances performed by the division's amateur theatrical troupe. The Korean comrades-in-arms also saw a display of military skills on the training ground.

PRESENCE OF BOATS NEAR SENKAKU ISLANDS LABELED 'ACCIDENT'

OW211715Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1650 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Apr (AFP)--China has told Japan that the presence of Chinese boats near the Tiaoyu (Senkaku) Islands was an "accident," a well-informed diplomatic source said here today. The Chinese reply was delivered this afternoon to Misturo Donowaki, counsellor at the Japanese Embassy in Peking, by the deputy director of Asian affairs in the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Wang Hsiao-yun. The "accident" conclusion was the result of an "investigation," Mr Wang said, according to a Japanese source.

The two officials discussed the incident during an hour-long meeting in which the Japanese for the second time presented a protest note. China had rejected the note last Friday. Mr Wang however stressed that the presence of Chinese fishing boats last week in territorial waters claimed by Japan around Tiaoyu Island was not "a special case." The same sources quoted Mr Wang as saying Chinese fishing boats had been fishing in the area for several years, in varying numbers. Japan protested the presence of several dozen Chinese boats in the waters they claim. Mr Wang also said that China had taken the necessary steps in order for the dispute to be seen in the context of "the large view of friendship relations between our two countries." China, he added, would continue to "deal with the problem."

Mr Donowaki was quoted as saying if the explanation did not satisfy the Japanese people, "the Japanese side cannot agree (with it)." The sources added that Mr Donowaki considered the Chinese reply as "final." The "accident" theory has already been put forward by a high-ranking Chinese leader, Deputy Premier Keng Piao, as an explanation of the presence of the Chinese boats near the island. He said this last Saturday to Japanese visitors, shortly after China's rejection of the Japanese protest.

The view in Japanese circles here is that China's claim to the Tiaoyu, which Mr Wang mentioned only in passing, has not been altered. China repeated the claim when Japan protested, by referring to a statement issued in December 1971 by the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Diplomatic circles here noted China's stress on the need to take into account overall friendly relations between the two countries. The incident occurred at a time when China and Japan seemed in the process of signing a friendship treaty sealing their reconciliation, China having several times expressed impatience over what it alleged was Japanese slowness to conclude the treaty.

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[Tokyo KYODO in English at 0053 GMT on 22 April added: "During Friday's meeting Donowaki was believed to have expressed regret at repeated Chinese incursions after their previous meeting and sought assurances that no further violations would occur. Wang reportedly reaffirmed the statement made by Vice Premier Keng Piao last Saturday that the case was accidental and that the Chinese Government's attitude toward the conclusion of a bilateral peace and friendship treaty remained unchanged."]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PEKING CAMBODIAN SERVICE AIRS NATIONAL DAY BANQUET SPEECHES

Pech Cheang Speech

BK241320Y Peking in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 18 Apr 78 BK

[Speech by Democratic Cambodian Ambassador Pech Cheang at 17 April Peking banquet to mark the third anniversary of the 17 April victory and the birth of Democratic Cambodia - read by announcer; a shorter NCNA version of the Pech Cheang and Huang Hua speeches was published on p A 14 of the 18 April DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Esteemed and beloved Comrade Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li, esteemed and beloved Comrade NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao, esteemed and beloved Comrade Foreign Minister Huang Hua, excellencies, ladies, gentlemen, comrades and friends: We express warm thanks to all of you for honoring this reception to mark the third anniversary of the great 17 April 1975 victory and the birth of our Democratic Cambodia with your presence.

Your presence is a testimony of your sentiments of friendship and solidarity with our Cambodian people.

This year Cambodian people are celebrating the third anniversary of the great victory of their revolutionary war for national liberation over the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists amid a splendid atmosphere favorable for the efforts to defend Democratic Cambodia and carry on socialist revolution and construction under the correct leadership of the KCP.

During the past 3 years Cambodian people have rehabilitated and built the country and achieved some good results. Cambodian people have solved various agricultural problems, particularly in growing rice, thus enabling us to obtain sufficient rice for serving our food supply needs.

Our 1977 plan of achieving 3 tons of rice per hectare on one-crop land and 6 tons of rice per hectare on two-crop land was totally fulfilled. We achieved better rice yield than in the previous year, our people's livelihood was better than before and we exported more rice than before.

We were able to achieve these agricultural results because our people have built a certain amount of water conservancy projects.

Other fields, such as industry, handicrafts, social affairs and culture, have also developed on the basis of our agriculture.

In the field of social affairs, malaria has been eradicated by 95 percent. Our people's health has been better than before.

We have also basically eradicated illiteracy, thus enabling our people to increase their cultural quality and, based on this, we will be able to strengthen and accelerate our education.

Cambodian people desire to devote all their energy and time to improving their living conditions and to rapidly building and making their country, damaged by the war of destruction, prosperous. However, enemies of all stripes--imperialists, expansionists and their supporters--have continuously launched dark maneuvers aimed at destroying the independence and sovereignty of Democratic Cambodia and the fruits of revolution that our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army have achieved through great sacrifice.

Since 1975, in an attempt to achieve their ambition to annex Cambodian territory through their abominable Indochinese federation strategy, the enemies have unceasingly encroached upon the territory of Democratic Cambodia and on many occasions launched subversive attempts aimed at staging a coup d'etat to topple Democratic Cambodia and to put their puppet regime in its place in Cambodia.

Faced with this situation, our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army, firmly adhering to the stand of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance, of being masters of their own national destiny, of daring to make all kinds of sacrifices and of fearing no obstacles and hardships, have resolutely struggled to prevent their country, which had been liberated from the yoke of one power, from becoming a satellite or slave of any other power.

Since 1975, our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army have achieved one victory after another and have been able to completely defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Cambodia.

The great historic victory of 6 January 1978 won by our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army over the large-scale aggression of the enemies at the end of 1977 has routed the concept of the Indochinese federation; the concept of aggression, expansion and annexation; the concept of limited sovereignty; and the concept of a big country taking a small country as its satellite and annexing it.

Through this great victory, Democratic Cambodia has totally maintained its status as an independent and nonaligned state.

Democratic Cambodia is a small country with a small population. Therefore, there is no reason for us to provoke anyone. We only want peace and happiness with our own honor, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and close friendship with all countries, near and far, on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

Thus, only by respecting, through actual deeds, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Cambodia and the rights of Cambodian people to manage their own destinies and their own national destiny and by completely eradicating the expansionist and annexationist ambition and the abominable Indochinese federation strategy, will true friendship be certain to prevail and gradually be strengthened or expanded.

However, enemies are continuing to commit aggression against Democratic Cambodia and are busily making military preparations by stationing many armed divisions in the border area and surrounding Cambodia from various directions in preparation for another large-scale invasion of Democratic Cambodia in 1978.

Confronted by this situation, our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army have continued to hold high their sense of revolutionary vigilance and struggle to surmount all obstacles in order to defend and preserve Democratic Cambodia.

The nonaligned and Third World countries and the other peoples and countries which cherish peace and justice have paid great attention to, sympathized with and supported the current just struggle of our Cambodian people, for which we take this auspicious occasion to express our most profound thanks.

The results achieved by Cambodian people cannot be separated from the active and powerful support that the brotherly CCP, the Chinese people and the Chinese Government have given us in the spirit of genuine proletarian internationalism during the new revolutionary period of Cambodia as well as during the people's revolutionary war of national liberation, for which we once again express our profound thanks.

On this excellent occasion, we are happy over and welcome the great new victories that the fraternal, valiant Chinese people have achieved under the correct leadership of the CCP with Comrade Chairman Hua as its wise leader. Cambodian people regard each victory of the fraternal Chinese people as their own.

The first session of the Fifth NPC which has closed successfully has raised high the proletarian revolutionary lines of Comrade Chairman Mao, the great leader and great teacher of the Chinese people, and mobilized the forces and resources of the entire Chinese nation and people to resolutely carry out the line of the 11th CCP Congress, to steadfastly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to deepen the three great revolutionary movements to turn China into a powerful and modern socialist country by the end of this century.

The struggle to continue to expose and criticize the gang of four has and continues to accelerate by rapid strides the development in political, economic, military, cultural and scientific fields in China, thus rendering favorable conditions for realizing its historic task.

This splendid situation in the PRC constitutes a great encouragement to Cambodian people.

We wish the Chinese people new and greater victories in this brilliant period of their revolution.

We are very happy to see that by firmly basing itself on Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought and proletarian internationalism, the great military solidarity and the great fraternal revolutionary friendship between our two parties, peoples and countries have constantly developed and grown stronger.

Through exchange of delegations, during the past year our two peoples have had the opportunity to express their profound sentiments of revolutionary fraternity toward each other.

The official friendship visit to the PRC by the delegation of the KCP and Democratic Cambodian Government led by Comrade Secretary and Prime Minister Pol Pot and the conversations between Comrade Pol Pot and Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng are significant historical events in the fraternal revolutionary ties between Cambodia and China.

It is with these sentiments that we would like to raise our glasses and propose a toast to the third anniversary of the great victory of 17 April 1975 and the birth of Democratic Cambodia.

May the great militant solidarity and great fraternal revolutionary friendship between the parties and peoples of Cambodia and China grow strong and everlasting!

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May the PRC achieve new, greater victories in all fields!

May Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng enjoy good health and long life!

May Comrade Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li enjoy good health and long life!

May Comrade NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao enjoy good health and long life!

May Comrade Foreign Minister Huang Hua enjoy good health and long life!

May excellencies, ladies, gentlemen, comrades and friends enjoy good health!

Huang Hua Speech

BK200530Y Peking in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 18 Apr 78 BK

[Speech by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at 17 April Peking banquet--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Ambassador Pech Cheang and wife, esteemed Cambodian Comrades and friends:

Today, the third anniversary of the founding of Democratic Cambodia, is the brilliant festive day of the heroic Cambodian people. We are very happy and deeply touched to have the opportunity to get together with the Cambodian comrades here in order to celebrate this great festive day of historic significance to the Cambodian people at the invitation of the comrade ambassador. On behalf of the CCP and the Chinese Government and people, I extend our warmest congratulations and high respects to the KCP, the Democratic Cambodian Government and the Cambodian people.

Democratic Cambodia was born in the roaring flames of the struggle against imperialism. In order to achieve national independence and to liberate their fatherland, the Cambodian people, under the wise leadership of the KCP, have constantly waged a people's war by depending on their own strength and despite difficulties and hardships and have passed through a long and heroic struggle. Today, 3 years have passed since the Cambodian people liberated Phnom Penh, the capital, toppled the Lon Nol reactionary government, smashed the imperialist yoke in Cambodia and won a great victory in the revolutionary war of national and popular liberation.

This was an unprecedented victory in the revolutionary history of the Cambodian people and had great significance for the world as a whole. The victory that the Cambodian people achieved in their valiant and courageous struggle for the liberation of their fatherland is a brilliant model for the exploited and oppressed nations and peoples in Asia and the whole world.

In the past year the Cambodian people, under the leadership of the KCP, carried on socialist revolution and socialist construction in an independent and self-reliant way. With revolutionary heroism the Cambodian people firmly defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, constantly thwarting subversive activities and sabotage by domestic and foreign enemies and further consolidating their revolutionary state power.

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At the same time the Cambodian people continued to rehabilitate and develop their economy with a lofty sense of sacrifice by employing their entire revolutionary force to make allout efforts to boost agricultural production. Through arduous and practical work these efforts have resulted in the successful fulfillment of the 1977 plan for rice and satisfactory achievements on the industrial, cultural and educational fronts and in public health work.

In September of last year, the Cambodian Communist Party solemnly announced its official existence. This was a major event in the political life of the Cambodian people. We are convinced that under the wise leadership of the KCP headed by Comrade Pol Pot, the Cambodian people will overcome all kinds of difficulties on the road to progress and score new and greater successes in their just cause of building and defending their fatherland.

The peoples of China and Cambodia are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who have profoundly forged their bonds of revolutionary friendship through protracted struggle. Our friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Last year Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP, personally led a party and government delegation on a visit to our country, and Vice Premier Chen Yung-kui and later Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao of the Standing Committee of the NPC visited Cambodia at your invitation. The exchange of visits by our leaders contributed significantly to the strengthening of mutual understanding and revolutionary friendship between our two parties, two peoples and two countries.

At present, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the CCP with Comrade Chairman Hua as its leader, our Chinese people, filled with indescribable pride, have started a new Long March and made every effort to fulfill the goals voiced by Chairman Mao and Prime Minister Chou En-lai before their deaths--to turn China into a powerful and modern socialist country by the end of this century.

The common revolutionary cause has closely linked the peoples of our two countries together. It is our firm belief that our two parties, peoples and countries will unite still more closely and march forward shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle ahead.

I would like to raise my glass to toast the great victory of the revolutionary war for the liberation of the Cambodian nation and people; to the new victories of the Cambodian people in the struggle to defend and build their motherland; to the great friendship and solidarity between the peoples of China and Cambodia; to the good health of Comrade Chairman Khieu Samphan; to the good health of Comrade Secretary Pol Pot; to the good health of Comrade Assembly Chairman Nuon Chea; to the good health of Comrade Ambassador Pech Cheang and wife; to the good health of their excellencies in the diplomatic corps and their wives; and to the good health of all the comrades and friends present here.

EUROPE

PLA GENERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT HONORS ROMANIAN GUESTS

OW241638Y Peking NONA in English 1628 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--The General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the Romanian military correspondents, Colonel Constantin Zamfir and Colonel Mihai Apostol.

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Attending the banquet were Huang Yu-kun and Li Wei, deputy director and deputy secretary-general of the PLA General Political Department respectively, and Lu Liang, deputy director of the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. Colonel Ioan Lubesteanu of the Romanian Embassy in Peking and his wife were among the guests at the banquet.

Lu Liang and Colonel Constantin Zamfir proposed toasts to the continuing consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the two countries, armies and peoples of China and Romania. The Romanian military correspondents arrived in Peking this afternoon on a friendship visit to China.

GDR-BUILT FREIGHTER TURNED OVER 6 MONTHS EARLY

OW211356Y Peking NCNA in English 1242 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (HSINHUA)--A 14,000-ton oceangoing freighter "I Men" built by the Warnow shipyard of the German Democratic Republic was handed over to China on April 7, six months ahead of schedule.

On April 10, the Chinese side gave a banquet which was attended by leading members of the Warnow shipyard and other departments concerned. Present at the banquet were Wang Che-min, commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here, and members of the Chinese supervision group.

At the banquet, the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the friendship established in cooperation between Chinese crewmen and members of the Chinese supervision group and workers and staff of the Warnow shipyard. The "I Men" vessel is one 18th 10,000-ton class oceangoing freighter built by the Warnow shipyard for China. Another two cargo ships built by the shipyard last year were also delivered to China ahead of schedule.

NCNA REPORT ON HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION MARKS ANNIVERSARY

OW201002Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Newsletter by NCNA reporter: "The Hungarian People Are the Masters"]

[Excerpts] The 130th anniversary of the Hungarian revolution of 1848 was on 15 March 1978. The Hungarian people launched a variety of activities to mark their country's struggle in the 1840's and to honor the memory of their forebearers who fought for national independence.

In the 1840's, the Hungarian people were enslaved by the Austrian Hapsburg Dynasty and the Hungarian feudal dictatorship. The whole country suffered external and class contradictions. In the spring of 1848, influenced by the revolutions in France and Austria, the conditions for revolution in Hungary became ripe. On 15 March, the people in Pressburg held a rally. This large-scale mass rally was held at the square in front of the national museum. The patriotic poet Petofi recited the sublime and heroic poem "Song of the Nation" before the more than 10,000 people who attended the rally, calling on the Hungarian people to rise up and struggle and never again be slaves. The surging revolutionary tide in Pressburg rapidly spread to other parts of the country. Forced by the revolutionary movement, the Hapsburg Dynasty had to permit the Hungarians to set up a responsible cabinet. The noted political activist Kossuth became minister of finance. He actively advocated Hungary's independence from Austrian rule and abolition of the feudal system.

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In September 1848, the Hapsburg Dynasty began an armed suppression against Hungary. The Hungarian cabinet compromised and adopted a policy of non-resistance. In order to defend the fruits of the revolution, the Hungarian people bravely rose up to fight against the enemies. At the end of September, the National Defense Committee headed by Kossuth was established. An army was rapidly organized, and a sweeping war of national liberation broke out. The fervor of the Hungarian people for the struggle for freedom rose every day. The number of volunteers rushing to the front was unprecedented.

The situation changed tremendously in 1849. Hungary launched the well-known spring offensive. On 14 April of the same year, the Hungarian Diet declared Hungary's independence. Hungary's magnificent and victorious war of independence inspired the revolutionary movements in other European countries and frightened the reactionary forces. The Austrian reactionaries frantically asked the Russian tsar for help. In the summer of 1849 Tsar Nicholas I dispatched a powerful army of nearly 150,000 troops to invade Hungary. The Hungarian Army and people were attacked from the front and the rear. Due to the difference in strength between the enemy and the Hungarian Army and the Hungarian reactionary force's betrayal, the Hungarian revolution which lasted as long as one year and a half was relentlessly suppressed.

Though the Hungarian revolution was strangled by foreign aggressors, it showed the revolutionary fighting spirit of a people of a small country who dared to heroically resist and fight against the oppression and aggression of a big country. The great teachers Marx and Engels were greatly concerned for and sympathetic with the Hungarian people's struggle.

The Hungarian people greatly prize their fatherland's independence and national liberation. In order to commemorate Kossuth, Petofi and others who contributed to the war of independence, the Hungarian people erected statues of Kossuth and Petofi in the capital city of Budapest and other cities. Streets in many cities were named after them.

The revolution of 1848 greatly inspired the Hungarian people's struggle for national independence and against foreign aggression in later years.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY STUDY GROUP LEAVES FOR FRG

OW211431Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Apr (HSINHUA)--A Chinese motor vehicle industry study group led by Yang Keng, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, left here by air this morning for the Federal Republic of Germany. A visiting group to Hanover Fair left onboard the same plane.

They were seen of at the airport by Chou Chien-nan [0719 1696 0589] and Wang Tzu-i [3769 1311 0308], vice-ministers of the First Ministry of Machine-Building; and Hans-Bodo Bertram, first secretary of the FRG Embassy in China.

WANG CHEN MEETS FRG HEALTH DELEGATION 21 APRIL

OW211620Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Apr (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the health delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany led by Professor Wolters, state secretary of the Federal Ministry of Youth, Family and Health.

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Chien Hsi-chung, vice-minister of public health, and Hsu Wei-chin, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry were present.

Also present was Dr Hannelore Theodor, cultural counsellor of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in China.

PLA-FRG ARMY VOLLEYBALL MATCH HELD IN PEKING

OW192121Y Peking NCNA in English 1939 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--The "August 1" men's volleyball team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army had a friendship match with the men's team of the Bundeswehr of the Federal Republic of Germany at the indoor Peking workers' stadium here this evening.

Among those attending the match were Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff Huang Yu-kun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department and leading members of other departments concerned. Colonel Rolf Ludwigs, leader and Lieutenant Colonel Horst Beyer, deputy leader of the men's volleyball delegation of the Bundeswehr, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Erwin Wickert and the defence attache, Colonel Ulrich Schoffer and Mrs. Schoffer were also present.

The Bundeswehr team is visiting China in return for an earlier visit of the "August 1" team to Federal Germany. The exchanges of army sports teams between China and Federal Germany augur well for the friendly relations between the two armies.

Averaging under 21, the visiting volleyballers showed a lot of drive and courage in the match this evening. The home team which showed pretty good form, won the match in three straight sets. The match drew rounds of enthusiastic applause from the 15,000 spectators that packed the indoor stadium.

The German visitors arrived here on April 17 and were guests at a reception hosted by the Culture Department under the PLA General Political Department. Ambassador and Mrs. Wickert also gave a reception on the occasion of their visit.

Apart from the friendship matches here, the German volleyballers also called at the PLA Armoured Forces Technical Institute and toured sites of historical interest and scenic beauty. They are scheduled to leave shortly on a tour of Canton and other places.

KENG PIAO MEETS FRENCH CP NEWSPAPER DELEGATION

OW241646Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the French Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) newspaper L'HUMANITE ROUGE which is led by Georges Afanassief.

Present on the occasion were Hu Chi-wei, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY and leading members of departments concerned Tang Kai and An Wen-i.

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LI HSIEN-NIEN, KENG PIAO MEET PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION

OW211244Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Apr (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) led by its general secretary, Heduino Vilar, here this afternoon.

After the meeting, Comrade Keng Piao gave a banquet for the Portuguese comrades. Among those present at the meeting and the banquet was Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The delegation has visited Peking, Chungking, Tsuni and Sian on their current tour of China. In Peking they paid their respects to the remains of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. The Portuguese comrades will leave for home shortly.

REPORT ON CENTO MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING IN LONDON

OW211626Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] London, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--The 25th session of the Ministerial Council of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) was held here on April 19 and 20. Attending the session were CENTO members Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Britain. The United States also attended.

A communique issued at the end of the session says that the ministers of these countries conducted a review of the present international situation, including the situation in the Middle East, Africa and Europe, and the affairs within the CENTO partners.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, the communique says that the ministers stressed the importance of the resolution of all aspects of the Palestinian question in a way that recognizes the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable them to determine their own future. The ministers called for the prompt withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and all fronts in the Middle East area, the communique adds.

On the situation in the Horn of Africa, the communique points out that the ministers called for the withdrawal of all external forces from the area and the settlement of the dispute there through peaceful negotiations.

The communique says that the ministers hoped for further cooperation in economic, technical and other fields within the CENTO partners.

Representatives of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey spoke at the opening session. Adviser on Foreign Affairs of Pakistan Agha Shahi said: "Lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including the holy city of Jerusalem, and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people can only be achieved with the establishment of a state of their own," he said.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Abbas 'Ali Khalatbari said: "In Africa there are developments which are a cause for great concern. Direct military intervention, or war by proxy, pose new threats to peace and security of all nations in that continent." He said: "Threats to peace and security in our region continue to exist in various forms. They manifest themselves in direct and indirect subversive activities. We are determined to meet these threats in whatever form that we find necessary." He emphasized that the maintenance of peace and security in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean should be the prime responsibility of the littoral states. These areas should remain free from great power rivalry and military escalation.

Turkey's Foreign Minister Gunduz Okoun said: "No healthy and durable solution can be expected in the Middle East unless the Palestinian problem is dealt with equitably."

British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs David Owen and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance also spoke at the opening session. Vance said: "We are deeply concerned that the Soviet Union and Cuba are unwilling to recognize the fundamental principle often stated by African nations that they can solve their own problems without the use of external force. The presence of a large number of Cuban combat forces and Soviet personnel in the Horn of Africa does not promote stability."

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

ACTIVITIES DURING PDY PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

Statement on Trip to PRC, SRV, DPRK

OW241706Y Peking NCNA in English 1636 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Aden, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Premier of Democratic Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani said yesterday that his visit to China, Vietnam and Korea "will further enhance the bilateral relations of cooperation between my country and these countries and will enable us to exchange views on the mutually concerned Arab problem and other international problems," the newspaper 14th OCTOBER reported today.

In a statement issued at Aden airport before he left for Peking on the first leg of a three-nation trip, he also said: "The official visit to the People's Republic of China reflects the desire of our government and people to continue to develop the friendly relations of cooperation with the government and people of the friendly People's China." "We appreciate People's China's stand of supporting our struggle in the past ten years and appreciate its support for the Palestinian people's cause to restore their legitimate national rights and the Arab cause against Zionist aggression," he added.

State Council Banquet

OW241828Y Peking NCNA in English 1757 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Chinese State Council gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the people here this evening warmly welcoming 'Ali Nasir Mohammad Hasani, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the government delegation he is leading. Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, presided over the banquet.

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Present were Hu Chuen-wen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Yang Li-kung, minister of agriculture and forestry; and Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The national flags of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and China hung side by side in the banquet hall. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani spoke at the banquet.

The speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and of China. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Hosts and guests chatted in a friendly manner and gave toasts to the continuing consolidation and strengthening of the profound friendship forged between the two peoples in the protracted common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. During the banquet, the band played Chinese and Democratic Yemen music.

Also among the guests were Shafiq Muhammad Salim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Democratic Yemen Embassy in China, his wife and embassy officials, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China. Also present were leading members of other government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Ho Ying, Cheng To-pin, Cheng Fei, Pan Chi, Chou Wei-chih, Li Chi-tao, Tan Yun-ho, Lu Chin-tung, Wang Cheng-mei, Yang Chia-hsiang, Li Lien-ching, An Kang, Chia Ting and Yang Chi.

Li Hsien-nien Banquet Speech

OW241718Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by Vice-Premier of the State Council Li Hsien-nien at the banquet in honor of Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani:

Your Excellency respected Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, distinguished guests from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, friends and comrades: We are very glad that the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani has come to China on an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government, bringing with them the deep friendship of the people of Democratic Yemen for the people of China. Allow me to express, on behalf of Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Government and people, warm welcome to His Excellency Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir and all the other distinguished guests from Democratic Yemen.

For more than a hundred years, the heroic people of Democratic Yemen waged an unyielding struggle for national liberation and independence and against imperialist and colonialist enslavement and oppression. Under the leadership of the Presidential Council headed by Chairman Salim Rubayyi 'Ali, the government and people of Democratic Yemen have, since independence, made unremitting efforts to eliminate the remnants of colonialism, safeguard the country's independence, develop the national economy and build up their country, and have achieved gratifying successes. In international affairs, the government and people of Democratic Yemen have persistently opposed imperialism and colonialism, firmly supported the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in their just struggle for the restoration of their national rights and the recovery of their lost territories, and attached importance to developing friendly relations with the other Arab and Third World countries. We wish you new and continuous successes on your road to progress.

Friends and comrades: Historically, Third World countries and peoples have suffered most from oppression and exploitation and put up the strongest resistance. They most keenly demand the old international political and economic order be changed. They have always stood in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. An antihegemonist international united front with the Third World as its main force is broadening, and the international situation as a whole continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

Developments in the Middle East are currently the focus of world attention. With the connivance and support of the superpowers, the Israeli Zionists have long refused to withdraw from occupied Arab territories and disregarded the national rights of the Palestinian people. Recently they even went so far as to brazenly invade southern Lebanon. This proves again that the intense rivalry between the superpowers in the Middle East is the source of incessant turmoil in the region, and, moreover it further reveals the reactionary stand of the Israeli Zionists who, bolstered by their masters, are bent on being enemies of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the superpowers for their strife in the Middle East and their crimes of aiding and abetting the Israeli Zionists, and they strongly condemn Israel for its wild expansionist ambitions and its policy of aggression. They firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to regain their national rights and recover their lost territories. We will unswervingly stand by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggles.

The Arabs are a great nation with a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. Confronted with common enemies and tasks in struggle, they are brothers sharing weal and woe. Unity is strength, and unity alone ensures victory. The Arab countries have a territory exceeding ten million square kilometres and a valiant and industrious people more than a hundred million strong. When they unite against the common enemy, they will constitute a mighty force far stronger than any kind of modern weapons, and this unity will be a sure guarantee for their victory against the enemy. Although the struggle is hard and the road ahead tortuous, we are sure that, with the support of the people of the Third World and of the world as a whole, the Arab countries and people will win final victory, so long as they set store by the over-all interest of combating big-power hegemonism and Israeli Zionist aggression, guard against superpower provocation and meddling, seek common ground on major issues while putting aside minor differences in a spirit of mutual understanding, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle against the common enemy. A united, militant and prosperous Arab world will surely emerge on the Afro-Asian continents.

Friends and comrades: At present, a scene of vigorous activity and growing prosperity prevails throughout our country. A new period of development has begun in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. The national situation is fine. In enthusiastic response to the militant call of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, the Chinese people are rallying still more closely round the Central Committee of the party headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua. Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, they have embarked on a new Long March and are striving to turn China into a great, modern and powerful socialist country by the end of the century, thus to make a greater contribution to humanity.

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Both China and Democratic Yemen are developing countries belonging to the Third World. Our two peoples shared the same lot in the past and are currently faced with common fighting tasks. We have always sympathized with and supported each other in protracted struggles and have forged a profound friendship. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations between our two countries, which are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, have developed continuously. Friendly exchanges in the political, economic, cultural, public health and other fields have been going on well. Chairman Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and other leaders visited our country successively and made positive contributions to the development of the friendship and amicable relations of cooperation between our two countries. Now his excellency the prime minister and the other distinguished guests have come to visit our country. We are confident that, through his excellency's current visit, the friendship and amicable cooperation between our countries will grow in strength and make further progress. I wish his excellency a completely successful visit.

Now, I propose a toast:

To the prosperity of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the well-being of its people,

To the further growth of friendship and amicable cooperation between China and Democratic Yemen,

To victory for the Arab and Palestinian people in their struggle against Israeli Zionism through strengthened unity,

To the great unity of Third World countries and peoples,

To the health of His Excellency Chairman Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali,

To the health of His Excellency Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani,

To the health of all the other distinguished guests from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,

To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

To the health of all friends and comrades present here!

PDRY Prime Minister's Speech

OW241744Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani at the banquet in his honour given by the State Council this evening:

Comrade Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Chinese comrades, attendant comrades and friends:

The ties of co-operation that link our two peoples are based on the close friendship existing between the Yemeni people and the Chinese people.

Since our arrival at the People's Republic of China, we have been received with extreme hospitality by our Chinese friends and this particularly confirms the depth of friendship existing between both our peoples and incarnates our mutual desire for the development of constructive co-operation between the two governments and peoples of our two countries.

To begin with, I wish to express through your good selves to the friendly Chinese people our sincere deep gratitude and appreciation for the hospitality and generosity by which we have been received. On behalf of the people and Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, I am pleased to extend their extreme gratitude to the friendly Chinese Government and people for the backing and support they have extended to our country during the past ten years....that support which represented to us an effective contribution towards overcoming many of the difficulties that faced our country. By means of Chinese Government assistance and work of Chinese experts, it has been possible to establish a modern net of asphalted roads in a number of governorates in our young republic. Also, positive contributions have been extended to our people in the field of medical services. The Chinese experts enjoyed the appreciation and respect of our people through their work in government hospitals. There are other mutual projects within the range of Yemeni-Chinese cooperation, among which is the weaving and spinning factory and all of which represent Yemeni-Chinese co-operation and friendship. By this, we can say that our people have received the support of their Chinese friends and now we would like to express the appreciation and gratitude of our people for this genuine assistance.

Comrades and friends: This year, our country is facing tasks of great importance. Besides the preparations for our people's celebrations with the 15th anniversary of the armed revolution against British colonialism, preparations are also being made for the construction of the new fashion-vanguard party in our country.... the party of workers and toilers which is armed with the ideology of scientific socialism. At the same time, we are already preparing for the second five-year plan of the socio-economic development on which we have great hopes for raising the living standard of our people materially and spiritually. We are confident that, with the devotion, dedication and efforts of workers in our country and with the solidarity of our brethren and friends with our people, we can achieve the objective tasks before us successfully and realize the full goals of the national democratic revolution.

Comrades and friends: The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen which realized its national independence by the struggle of its heroic people stands to the side of peoples struggling for their national liberation and social progress. In this respect, I wish to point out here that the situation in the Arab region has increasingly deteriorated at the last moment because of the aggressive imperialist manoeuvres and plots. What encourages Israel in its hostility to the Arab peoples and the continuation of its denial to the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people is the continued support given to it by world imperialism. To talk on Arab unity must connect the unity with Palestinian revolution and Arab national progressive forces. That is what we understand by the meaning of Arab unity.

Proceeding from its national duty, our country supported and will continue to support the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab peoples for the elimination of Israeli occupation of Arab lands and for the recuperation of the national rights of the Palestinian people including its right in setting up its independent national Palestinian state. We wish to express here our highly-esteemed appreciation of the solidarity attitudes of the People's Republic of China alongside the struggle of our Arab people against imperialism and for the sake of national liberation and social progress.

As regards the situation in the Horn of Africa, our attitude towards it is clear enough, meaning to say that from the very beginning, we have declared that we are in favour of the democratic and peaceful solution of disputes between the states of the Horn of Africa region. We confirmed our attitude towards seeking to have the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean areas a zone of security and peace away from imperialist bases amongst which is the military imperialist and aggressive base in the island of Diego Garcia.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen stands as well alongside the struggle of African peoples for protecting their national sovereignty and social progress. We will continue our support to the heroic struggle launched by the peoples of the African continent against apartheid in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and in Asia. It is observed that imperialism is still continuing its aggressive activity against Asian peoples by different styles. Therefore, we deem the unity of the peoples and progressive forces in Indo-China to be very necessary in order to confront such activities. We declare our stand to the side of the just struggle being waged by the People's Democratic Republic of Korea for abolishing foreign presence in South Korea and for the sake of the unification of the Korean homeland.

Our country supports completely the People's Republic of China for restoring its looted part Taiwan which we consider an inseparable part of Chinese land and which undoubtedly the Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China are able to recuperate and maintain the unity of their lands.

Comrades and friends: The international situation is passing an important historical turn whereby conflict is on its peak and critical stage between the world revolutionary forces on one side and the imperialist and reactionary forces on the other side. Therefore, it is quite essential, in order to confront this turn and win victory in our struggle against imperialism, that we strive to consolidate our revolutionary unity and continue our activity aiming at the reduction of acute tension in international relations so that world peoples can avoid war disasters and tragedies motivated by imperialism in the service of its interests and aggressive intentions.

In conclusion, I wish to express our confidence and trust that the struggling relations and solid friendship existing between Democratic Yemen and China will develop in the interest of our two peoples and their common struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

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Now, allow me to request you:

To Yemeni-Chinese friendship,

To the prosperity of the People's Republic of China and well-being of its people,

To the health of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng,

To the health of comrade vice-premier,

To the health of the Chinese friends present here,

To the health of diplomatic envoys present here,

Bottoms up, thank you.

Talks With Li Hsien-nien

OW250838Y Peking NCNA in English 0825 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks here this morning with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Taking part in the talks on the Democratic Yemen side were Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'Attas, minister of construction; Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, minister of trade and supply; 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr, minister of health; Salih Munassair as-Siyayli, assistant secretary of foreign relations of the Central Committee of the UNFPO; Ahmad Salih Hajib, ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Abu Bakr Sa'id Ba'bbad, director of Asia and Australia Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, director of Information Department of the Council of Ministers; 'Uthman 'Abd al-Jabbar, director of economic and technical relation of the Ministry of Planning; and Shafiq Muhammad Salih, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in China.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Pei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chou Chueh, acting department director, and Cheng Yuan-hsing and Liu Hua, deputy department directors, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Wang Ching-tsai, deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Li Pu-hsiao, deputy department director of the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

CHEN HSI-LIEN MEETS ETHIOPIAN SPORTS DELEGATION

OW201550Y Peking NCNA in English 1528 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chen Hsi-lien, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with the Ethiopian Sports Commission delegation led by Commissioner Ydnekatchew Tessema. Fantaye Biftu, Ethiopian ambassador to China, was present.

Present also were Wang Meng, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Lu Chin-tung, a leading member of the All-China Sports Federation; and Li Heng, deputy director of the African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

LI HSIEN-NIEN, OTHERS ADDRESS CLOSING OF RAILWAY CONFERENCE

OW250556Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1407 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr--The National Railway Conference on Learning From Taching came to a successful close in Peking yesterday afternoon. The grand closing ceremony was held in the Great Hall of the People. Present were Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Fang I, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en, vice premiers of the State Council. The closing ceremony was presided over by Minister of Railways Tuan Chun-i.

At the closing ceremony, Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien gave important instructions amid enthusiastic applause. He said: Since the "gang of four" were smashed the masses of railway workers and staff members have made tremendous achievements in developing railway work by following the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and implementing the line of the party Central Committee. I extend my hearty congratulations to you on these achievements. Vice Chairman Li instructed the masses of railway workers and staff members to further develop the movement to learn from Taching, consolidate their leading bodies at all levels, renovate equipment, step up education on strict discipline, and work still harder to bring China's railways up to advanced world standards at an early date. Vice Chairman Li called on the masses of railway workers and staff members to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building railways to serve our fast developing national economy.

Vice Premier Ku Mu also made an important speech at the closing session. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, he first extended warm congratulations to the conference on its complete success. He then said: Showing great concern for this conference, wise leader Chairman Hua has written an inscription which calls on railway workers and staff members throughout the country to "work hard to run the people's railways well and to do a good job as pioneers in building the national economy." This inscription expresses the earnest expectations of the party Central Committee and the State Council, as well as of the people throughout the country for railway workers and staff members.

The comrades who participated in the conference earnestly studied Chairman Hua's inscription, summed up and exchanged experiences in learning from Taching, commended 100 pace setters and discussed the targets in accelerating the modernization of railways, thus acquainting themselves with their future tasks. They are determined to take concrete action to implement Chairman Hua's instructions, work hard to run the people's railways well, assume their responsibilities as pioneers and contribute more to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period while advancing on the new Long March.

Vice Premier Ku Mu pointed out: Since the "gang of four" were smashed, the railway front throughout the country, under the leadership and with the support of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees, has implemented Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well and extensively carried out the movement to learn from Taching in industry. Through struggle in unity and concerted efforts on the part of the more than 2 million railway workers and staff members, the railway front has scored remarkable achievements and brought about noticeable changes in rail transport.

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The situation is getting better and better. The confusion caused by the "gang of four's" sabotage in rail transport has been ended. The enthusiasm and initiative of railway workers and staff members, who are now high in spirits and have peace of mind, are higher than ever. Now people everywhere are working hard to boost production rapidly.

They said: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have on several occasions commended the railway front for its achievements and railway workers and staff members for their hard work, and this has encouraged them. In the past year and more, the national economy has improved. The railway front has taken the lead in making contributions in this regard.

Vice Premier Ku Mu expressed the hope that in the current excellent situation the masses of railway workers and staff members will keep clear heads and not become complacent, and that they will spot problems and take measures to overcome them. He said: First, the excellent situation in the national economy requires the railway front to make faster progress in its pioneering role. Industrial production is now increasing rapidly, petroleum output is high and rising steadily, the coal industry has overfulfilled its plan and the metallurgical industry has begun to advance in big strides. The railway front should advance faster in order to lead the way for the fast-developing national economy.

Second, it is necessary to carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." The third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is now deepening, and this is a major campaign to win complete victory in the struggle. It is therefore essential to fight this campaign well. The "gang of four" seriously sabotaged and did great harm to the railways, and their pernicious influence in this regard was widespread. They disrupted the railway front's many good traditions, work style and rules and regulations, and thus seriously sabotaged the basic work on railways. Therefore, it is necessary to work arduously to completely eliminate the "gang of four's" pernicious influence and to restore the good traditions, work style and rules and regulations of the people's railways.

Third, vigorous efforts should be made to tap our potentials and carry out technical innovations, to realize the potentials of existing enterprises and to better fulfill the current arduous transportation tasks. It is necessary to strengthen scientific research on the railway front, adopt new techniques, build new railway lines and improve old ones, and manufacture new types of locomotives and rolling stock in order to considerably improve the techniques and equipment of the Railway Department. Otherwise, the Railway Department cannot greatly increase its transport capability and play its role well as a pioneer. To fulfill the current arduous transportation tasks, it is necessary to stress the tapping of our potentials and to carry out technical innovations and technical transformation to increase rail transport capability and work efficiency.

Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen our study and improve our work style. Although many of our comrades have worked on railways for many years, they are still far from knowing their technical work well. Thus, they have remained nonprofessionals for a long time. How can modernization be achieved without changing this situation rapidly? All railway workers and staff members should assiduously study politics, economics, management and techniques. Leading cadres in particular, should study harder in order to become professionals in the work of the units of which they are in charge. Leading cadres at all levels should greatly improve their work style.

Fifth, it is necessary to run railways well by relying on the leadership of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees. This is a very important experience, and we should continue to do this and do it better in the future. Vice Premier Ku Mu's speech received a warm welcome and enthusiastic applause.

At the closing ceremony, Vice Minister of Railways Kuo Wei-cheng read a decision by the Ministry of Railways to confer the title of red banner in learning from Taching on 112 advanced units and collectives, including the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive" crew, the "Chou En-lai Locomotive" crew, the "Chu Te Locomotive" crew, the Kuyeh locomotive and rolling stock maintenance section under the Peking Railway Bureau, the Hsinmin Station under the Chinchou Railway Bureau, the Tahsieh Station under the Tsinan Railway Bureau, the Sunchia Road Maintenance District under the Changwu Engineering Section of the Chinchou Railway Bureau, the Sun Heng-yu team of the Tsitsihar rolling stock plant and the No 2 Kuangshen team under the passenger traffic section of the Canton Railway Bureau. Leading comrades of the Ministry of Railways presented silk banners to the representatives from these units and young pioneers presented them with red scarves.

Meanwhile, citations and "books of honor" were awarded to Taching-type enterprises, advanced units, advanced collectives and advanced individuals of bureaus, institutes, factories and schools under the Ministry of Railways, and silk banners were presented to Shantung Province's Tsou County for its achievements in organizing railways and communes to jointly guard railway security as well as to the young railway guards in Shensi Province. At this time, the band played pleasant music and the whole meeting hall burst into enthusiastic cheers to show respect for those receiving awards. Also present at the closing ceremony were responsible persons of the concerned ministries and commissions of the State Council, the Railway Engineering Corps and the National Trade Union Council.

GANG'S SUPPORT OF CHIN EMPEROR TO ATTACK PLA CENSURED

HK240520Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 15 Apr 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Li Pin [2621 1755]: "Disparagement of Wang Chien Is Aimed at Opposing the Army-- Commenting on the Article 'What Was the Decisive Factor That Enabled Chin To Unify the Six States?'"]

[Text] When the "gang of four" were stirring up an evil wind of innuendo in writing history, the RED FLAG of March 1974 carried an article entitled "What Was the Decisive Factor That Enabled Chin To Unify the Six States?" This article was proposed by Yao Wen-yuan, examined and revised by Lo Ssu-ting and publicized with Yao Wen-yuan's approval. It discussed the history of Chin's unification of the six states, but the weight of its criticism fell on Wang Chien [3769 5054]. Wang Chien was an old general under Chin Shih Huang, the first Chin emperor. He played a large and meritorious role in the battles to unify the six states. He had nothing to do with Confucianism. He was not the least interested in restoration, nor was there any reason to criticize him. The "gang of four" were quite capable, however, of "giving a dog a bad name to hang him." This time, they did not bother to flaunt the flag of "criticizing Confucianism" and "opposing restoration." Breaking away from their old routine, they not only wrote off Wang Chien's meritorious service but also fabricated charges against him.

The article did not deal with history, but "used history to comment on themselves," i.e., distorted history to interpret the viewpoint held by the "gang of four." In December 1973, Yao Wen-yuan personally went to the RED FLAG Editorial Department to arrange for this article to be written. With ulterior purposes, he said: "When Chin Shih Huang is mentioned, the winning of battles is attributed only to his generals. This should be refuted." "This is of vital significance." The follower of the "gang of four" at RED FLAG understood this "vital significance" quite well and stressed that it was necessary to "give prominence to the role of the Legalist line" and "draw the conclusion that Wang Chien was not so great." He babbled that "under the guidance of the correct line, it is possible to win a battle even if the commander is incapable." This article accorded with the song sung by the "gang of four."

With affected seriousness, this article asked: "So far as the Chin dynasty was concerned, what was the decisive factor that enabled Chin Shih Huang to accomplish unification? Was it because some generals were able and fought well? Or, was it because there was a political line that suited historical development?" It later put forward another hypothesis with ulterior motives: "If we attribute the feat of China's unification of the six states to Chin's Generals Wang Chien and his son Wang Pen [3769 6321] and think that Chin Shih Huang had nothing to do with it and thus depreciate him, we will have ignored historical facts and negated the decisive role of the political line."

These problems and hypotheses were created out of thin air and fabricated in accordance with what Yao Wen-yuan had said: "When Chin Shih Huang is mentioned, the winning of battles is attributed only to his generals. This should be refuted." In the study of the more than 2,000 years of Chinese history, Chih Shih Huang is both praised and criticized, but is never put in opposition to Wang Chien. May we ask: Has anyone ever attributed unification of the six states to Chin's Generals Wang Chien and his son Wang Pen? No one. In confirming the feats of Chin's unification of the six states, there has never been an instance of putting Wang Chien and his son above Chin Shih Huang. Accustomed to dealing in conspiracy, the gang of four fabricated this contradiction and sowed dissension among the ancients merely to use the past to attack the present by innuendo.

They also set a trap: If you wanted to confirm the feats of Wang Chien and Wang Pen. Then you were "disparaging Chin Shih Huang," "fundamentally flying in the face of facts" and "negating the decisive role of the political line." What ridiculous logic! Facts show that it was precisely the "gang of four" that fundamentally flew in the face of facts. Wang Chien and Wang Pen were outstanding army commanders. Acting on the strategic plan charted under Chin Shih Huang's guidance, they fought countless battles and led their armies to subjugate the five states of Chao, Wei, Chu, Yen and Chi, thus playing a large and meritorious role in the building of a unified feudal country. Therefore, putting Wang Chien and others in their proper historical positions to confirm the feats of Chin Shih Huang is the exact way to show respect for historical facts. Is it not typical of the metaphysical approach to maintain that once Chin Shih Huang's feats are confirmed the feats of others cannot be confirmed? Obviously, in this article, the stress on the decisive role of Chin Shih Huang's political line was only a stratagem to direct the spearhead at Wang Chien. This article harbored a malicious intent.

In its approach this article tried to distort and adulterate history and obliterate the feats of Wang Chien and Wang Pen. It willfully passed judgment on the good and bad exploits of the ancients. [paragraph continues]

It said: "During the war for unifying the six states, Wang Chien and his son Wang Pen fought and won several battles. This was largely because of the correctness of Chin Shih Huang's strategic command." "However, so far as Wang Chien himself was concerned, he was not and could not be 'an invincible general.' He won battles and he also lost them." Thus Wang Chien seemed to have performed no meritorious services. Did this not embody the "gang of four's" "spirit" of "drawing the conclusion that Wang Chien was not so great?" Was this not a reprint of the nonsense that "under the guidance of the correct line, it is possible to win a battle even if the commander is incapable?" To give false testimony to a lie, the article brazenly quoted two so-called "historical events." Now, let us see what these "historical events" were.

One of these events was the battle between the Chin and Chu states. In this article, all meritorious service was attributed to Chin Shih Huang. It was Chin Shih Huang who proposed "concentrating forces" to attack Chu. It was also Chin Shih Huang who adopted the strategy of "waiting at one's ease for the fatigued enemy" to defeat the state of Chu. Wang Chien seemed to be just a puppet. According to the author of this article, this "historical event" was from "'Pai Chi and Wang Chien' in the 'Shih Chi.'" All right, let us look it up in this book. In a glance, we can see where they left gaps in their story. This was clearly written in the "Shih Chi": When Chin Shih Huang was drawing up a plan of operations, he asked the young General Li Hsin: "If I want to take the state of Chu, how many men will be enough for you?" Li Hsin replied: "I need only 200,000 men." Chin Shih Huang then asked the old General Wang Chien the same question. Wang Chien said: "I need at least 600,000 men." Chin Shih Huang ignored Wang Chien's proposal and adopted Li Hsin's suggestion. He said to Wang Chien: "General Wang, you are old. You are intimidated. General Li is resolute and brave. I accept his suggestion." Thus, he gave Li Hsin and Meng Tien 200,000 troops and sent them on a southward march to the state of Chu. Li Hsin won battles at the beginning but lost them soon afterward. "The Chu troops advanced day by day." The situation was distressing for the Chin troops. Facing this situation, Chin Shih Huang came to realize what Wang Chien had said was correct. He came personally to Pinyang where Wang Chien lived. "Seeing Wang Chien, he extended his apology saying: 'I was wrong in refusing to adopt your plan. Li Hsin has brought disgrace to the Chin army.'" So, he asked Wang Chien to come out of retirement, accepted his proposal and put him at the head of 600,000 men to march on the state of Chu. The book then continues, describing how Wang Chien came personally to extend his regards to his troops, restored their energies and adopted the strategy of waiting at ease for the fatigued enemy. Eventually, he turned the tide, won the battle and subjugated the state of Chu. A comparison between the accounts given by the article and by the "Shih Chi" brings to light the abominable deeds of the "gang of four" in adulterating history.

Another "historical event" quoted by the article was the battle between the states of Chin and Chao. The purpose was to show how Wang Chien had been defeated in battle. It said: "In 22 B.C., Wang Chien led an attack against Chao. He was 'resisted by Li Mu and Ssuma Zhang of Chao, and Li Mu thwarted and expelled the Chin troops several times.'" When Wang Chien suffered his defeat at that time, he did not make any progress for a year. Later, Chin Shih Huang launched a powerful political and military offensive, on the one hand dividing and disintegrating the enemies from within and on the other sending out a large army for a violent attack. It was only then that Wang Chien won the war of destroying Chao." [paragraph continues]

The author of this article said that this "historical event" was derived from "Strategy of Chao No 4" in 'Strategems of the Warring States.' However, from this book, we learned that it was Wang Chien who destroyed the Chao army from within. It was also Wang Chien who sent out a large army for a violent attack and won the war of destroying Chao. This article attempted to hoodwink the public and substitute one thing for another. It only succeeded in exposing once again the ugly features of the "gang of four" in adulterating history.

The article did not end there. After denigrating Wang Chien's feats, it turned its attack to fabricating charges against him, in order to give prominence to the "real significance" as suggested by the "gang of four." It babbled that "Wang Chien did not know himself but became arrogant and even made unreasonable demands of Chin Shih Huang." Then, it fabricated three charges against Wang Chien: First, he "retired on the grounds of ill health." Second, he "declined the offer." Third, he "bargained for a better price." In a word, he assumed the airs of a self-styled hero and even made unreasonable demands of Chin Shih Huang, so that even death could not excuse his offense! But, these were all false charges. Let us see what the first charge, i.e., he "retired on the grounds of ill health," was all about. When Chin was planning to attack Chu, Wang Chien's correct proposal was not accepted and Chin Shih Huang put Li Hsin at the head of the army. It was under these circumstances that Wang Chien "retired on the grounds of ill health." According to the second charge, he "declined the offer" when Chin Shih Huang wanted him to lead 600,000 troops in a war against Chu. This was a complete distortion of historical fact. When Li Hsin was defeated by the Chu army, Chin Shih Huang came personally to Wang Chien's residence and asked him to assume command of the army. Wang Chien reiterated his correct proposal for "at least 600,000 men." As soon as Chin Shih Huang accepted his proposal, he led the army on an expedition without hesitation. As for the third charge, the article said: When Wang Chien set off, "he again said to Chin Shih Huang: 'Please grant me land and houses.' Chin Shih Huang patiently comforted him, but did not listen.... The big army had already set out, yet he was still bargaining for a better price. Because Wang Chien assumed the airs of a self-styled hero and demanded unreasonable concessions from Chin Shih Huang, some people were unhappy with him and said to him: 'General, you have gone too far in your demand.' Chin Shih Huang did not concede to Wang Chien's unreasonable demand when he had just been charged with a heavy task, and only laughed it off." This charge gave a vivid account but was actually a fabrication. Why did Wang Chien demand "land and houses" from Chin Shih Huang when he set out on an expedition? A clear account was given in "Pai Chi and Wang Chien" in the 'Shih Chi.' It read: "Someone said: 'General, you have gone too far in your demand.' Wang Chien replied: 'I have to do this. The prince of Chin is arrogant and he won't trust anyone. Now he has assigned to me the whole army of Chin. I must ask for more land and houses for my sons and grandsons, so that they can have a large estate to support themselves. Will this not help dispel the prince's suspicion of me?'" This was a portrayal of the delicate relations between a king and his ministers in a feudal society. At that time, Chin Shih Huang gave Wang Chien all his troops, and Wang Chien was afraid Chin Shih Huang would harbor suspicions against him. Under these circumstances, he "asked for more land and houses" just to pledge to Chin Shih Huang his loyalty to the Chin dynasty and to ward off any rumor other people might start against him. All this showed it was untrue to say Wang Chien "did not know himself but became arrogant and even made unreasonable demands of Chin Shih Huang." The "gang of four's" fabricated charges against Wang Chien are not worth refuting after compared with historical facts.

From this article, we can clearly see that the "gang of four" would adopt any despicable tactics in using innuendo in their writings about history. Of course, they did not mean any harm to Wang Chien who lived more than 2,000 years ago. They did this for their own counterrevolutionary political needs. They knew very well from their counterrevolutionary experience of many years that they had to pull down the Liberation Army, a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in order to usurp party and state power, and that the group of long-tested leading cadres of our army formed an insurmountable obstacle to their opposing, confusing and usurping the army. For this reason, they desperately attacked and vilified the generals and commanders of our army as "those who join the revolution while cherishing the ideas of entering into partnership in trade and getting bonuses, style themselves as heroes and are reluctant to shoulder responsibilities." They also trumpeted ferreting out "the capitalist roaders in the army who wear the five-pointed red stars and the collar badges." It was with this background and in accordance with the instructions of the "gang of four" that this article was concocted. Making oblique accusations, the "gang of four" tried to make use of the ancients to vent their spleen on the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and attack the leading cadres of our army. This aptly describes the counterrevolutionary political program of the "gang of four."

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY: MILITARY SCHOOLS MUST BE WELL-MANAGED

OW241902Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts of LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 24 April Commentator's article: "Work for Good Management of Military Schools"]

[Text] Peking, 23 Apr--Wise leader Chairman Hua has pointed out: "We must run military schools of all types and at all levels well and redouble our efforts to train military and political leading cadres of all grades and technical personnel." The CCP Central Committee Military Commission recently issued "a decision on running military schools well." Under the attention of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, PLA schools have begun classes after being consolidated and making adjustments, and after completing construction of additional school buildings. This is an important event for our army in implementing the general task in the new period of socialism, as well as an important measure for grasping the key link in running the army well and being prepared for war.

How should we consolidate the army and prepare for war? A very important approach is to elevate strategic education and training. This has two aspects--one is to successfully carry out education and training among troops units and the other is to offer good education and training in military schools. This article deals primarily with how to run all types of military schools well.

To run military schools well and increase cadre education and training is an important matter concerning strengthening our army building, improving our army's fighting capability and preparing it for war. It is also an important matter concerning our efforts to speed up the maturing of our army cadres, particularly young cadres, train successors for the proletarian revolutionary cause and pass on the good traditions and work style of our party and our army from generation to generation. At present, the development of the international class struggles abroad requires that we race against time to prepare against a war of aggression.

At the same time, we should also be well prepared for the liberation of Taiwan. We should train a large number of military and political cadres who are capable of organizing and directing a modern war and who are Red and expert, and we should train technical personnel who know how to handle modern weapons and equipment.

An important feature of modern war is the use of the latest scientific and technological developments and the newest weapons and equipment. The new advances create new problems in troop organization, command and operations. In order to stand the test of a modern war and win a future war against aggression, we must set new and higher demands on our cadres. Running all types and levels of military schools well is important for enhancing cadres' organizational and command ability and for training military science and technical personnel. Whoever fails to see this is strategically nearsighted and will commit grave mistakes.

Whether or not we run military schools well is an important aspect of our struggle against the revisionist line and the bourgeois military line. During the 28 years since the founding of the country, we have undergone tortuous struggles and experienced efforts to open, efforts to close, and again efforts to open military schools. With Chairman Mao's kind solicitude, a large number of military schools were rapidly set up soon after the founding of new China. They trained a large number of military and political cadres and technical personnel and contributed to the revolutionization and modernization of our army. Later, Peng Te-huai's dogmatism seriously frustrated the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses in military schools. Then Lin Piao and the "gang of four" went even further than Peng Te-huai. They used the power they usurped to reduce the number of military schools in an attempt to "destroy our great wall" and usurp party and state power. They disorganized and persecuted teachers, destroyed teaching facilities and burned a large quantity of teaching materials. They also perverted the good work style, abolished rules and regulations, and caused serious consequences.

After respected and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh took charge of the work of the Military Commission in 1972, he followed Chairman Mao's instructions and effected a series of important measures to step up military education and training. While setting up training detachments throughout the army, he reactivated a large number of military schools. His action was warmly supported by all PLA commanders and fighters.

But following Lin Piao, the diabolical "gang of four" stepped up their destruction of military schools. Under the "two evaluations" banner, they went all out to trumpet that military schools were "useless" and "harmful." Because of their "prairie fire," those military schools that had resumed work were in disarray. With the shattering of the "gang of four," Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Military Commission upheld Chairman Mao's military line, reinstated and affirmed the policy of the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission on stressing the strategic importance of military education and training, made the "decision on running the military well," urged all headquarters, all services and arms and the party committee of all military regions to strengthen their leadership over military schools and take effective measures to quickly establish various kinds of schools for our army. Our army's military schools have thus entered a new period of development.

A review of the past events is enlightening. Building or destroying military schools is certainly not a minor or insignificant issue, it is a major issue concerning whether Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is being upheld or rejected. Our army's military schools must be strongly established and they must be run well.

What are the requirements for running military schools well? There are three important requirements: 1) Military schools must be able to produce competent cadres; 2) The schools must be run so they meet today's requirements for people's revolutionary war, thus their courses must be modernized; and 3) Attention must be paid to fostering good work styles. In sum, our military schools must produce a large number of competent cadres who are politically conscious, who have good ideology and work style, who have knowledge of modern warfare, who are capable of commanding modern warfare, and who can stand the test of modern warfare and political winds and waves.

To run our military schools well, it is necessary to continue to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The most prominent aspect in Lin Biao's sabotage of our army was his destruction of our revolutionary study style. He distorted, emasculated and altered Mao Tsetung Thought, and led astray the mass movement to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. His pernicious influence on the army and military schools was great. In this respect, our criticism is still not sufficient. We must continue to criticize. We must earnestly study the important speeches made by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference. We must, from the high vantage point of Marxist theory, thoroughly understand the strategic significance of greatly elevating the scientific and cultural level of the whole Chinese nation. We must understand that science and technology are productive forces, that being Red and expert is different in principle from being White and expert, and that the majority of intellectuals are part of the proletariat and are glorious workers. We must reverse right and wrong on the education front concerning the political line, theory and ideology that had been turned upside down by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

As was pointed out in the "decision on running the military schools well" put forward by the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, the most basic requirements in running military schools well are to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, fully and accurately understand and grasp the system of Mao Tsetung Thought, uphold the party's basic line, continue the revolution, fully and correctly implement Chairman Mao's military thinking and military line, implement Chairman Mao's whole series of instructions on our army's education and training, uphold the educational principle of having a "firm and correct political orientation, a work style of arduous struggle and plain living, and flexible strategy and tactics" and, taking the guidelines that "the army must be consolidated" and that "it must be ready to fight in a war" as the key link, correctly handle various problems in the work of military schools.

The CCP Central Committee Military Commission has issued precise instructions on the tasks, principles, policies and procedures for military schools. It is important to insure their implementation. Great efforts are still needed in order to do a good job in consolidating and running military schools.

Leading cadres in the various military schools must set examples, work hard, involve themselves in practical work, take part in preparing lessons and teaching, and talk to students. It is necessary to be strict in both leading the army and in managing military schools. If we are not strict, we will be unable to train a good army, train good cadres and run military schools well.

NCNA REPORTER EXPLAINS DOMESTIC SIDELINE PRODUCTION

OW240154Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0719 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Commentary by NCNA contributing reporter: "How To View Legitimate Domestic Sideline Production"]

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr--In their frenzied efforts to undermine the party's current economic policies in rural areas, the "gang of four" labeled the commune members' legitimate domestic sideline production as a "capitalist vestige" they wanted to eliminate. Under the influence of the "gang of four," some people also erroneously regarded the commune members' legitimate domestic sideline production as capitalistic and thus criticized it.

Article 7 of the constitution adopted by the first session of the Fifth NPC stipulates: "Provided that the absolute predominance of the collective economy of the people's commune is insured, commune members may farm small plots of land for personal needs, engaged in limited domestic sideline production, and in the pastoral areas they may also keep a limited number of livestock for personal needs." To firmly implement this policy, it is imperative to eradicate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," eliminate the chaos they created and establish order, and distinguish right from wrong in theory and policy.

Is Commune Members' Domestic Sideline Production a "Capitalist Vestige"?

This is a question that must be clarified. Domestic sideline production has never been an independent endeavor, it is in fact a subordinate economy. In the old society, the individual producers' domestic sideline production, based on private ownership and private labor, was appended to the then dominating feudalistic economy or capitalist economy as a part characterized by the production of miscellaneous goods. In our socialist state, socialist public ownership assumes an absolute dominating position, and commune members' domestic sideline production is appended to the socialist economy. Here commune members' domestic sideline production is not based on private ownership of the means of production, rather it is a kind of individual undertaking based on public ownership of the means of production.

As a type of individual undertaking, commune members' domestic sideline production also has certain special characteristics of the production of miscellaneous goods: The unit of management is the individual household and its material foundation is individual labor and individual ownership of certain small production tools; after satisfying one's own consumption and fulfilling the state's requisition and procurement, the remaining products can be sold at rural markets as a way of alleviating surpluses and shortages; aside from this, there is also a certain degree of uncertainty in this type of undertaking.

However, commune members' domestic sideline production under socialist conditions is no longer ordinary production of miscellaneous goods. First of all, this is because commune members' small plots of land for their personal needs are allocated by the collective.

Commune members have only the right to use, but not to own, transfer, lease and buy or sell them. Second, the managers of domestic sideline production are no longer small private owners as in the past, but are peasants of a collective who have joined the people's communes. They use the public-owned means of production for collective productive labor and can only use their spare time and holidays to manage their sideline production. Third, commune members' income comes mainly from their collective undertaking, their livelihood depends mainly on the collective economy, and their domestic sideline production is only a means to supplement any shortages in the collective economy. Fourth, commune members' domestic sideline production is managed with the leadership and assistance of the socialist economy, and their production, procurement and marketing activities are in close coordination with the state-run commercial business and the business of the cooperatives.

All this clearly illustrates that commune members' domestic sideline production under socialist conditions is a necessary means to supplement the socialist economy, and it is a subordinate economy controlled by the socialist economy to serve socialism. It is by no means a "capitalist vestige."

Is Engaging in Legitimate Domestic Sideline Production Promoting Capitalism?

This question must also be clarified. Some comrades are influenced by the "gang of four" and fail to clearly distinguish between legitimate domestic sideline production and capitalism, thinking that the participation by commune members in domestic sideline production is the promotion of capitalism. In order to "restrict" so-called capitalism, some localities have forcibly confiscated commune members' private plots, using all kinds of pretexts. Quite a few localities have laid down many "indigenous policies," such as forbidding commune members to collect wild plants in the mountains, forbidding people to sell privately woven or knit items, forbidding individuals to privately raise sows, forbidding the planting of ginger, medicinal herbs and other industrial crops on private plots, forbidding the cultivation of fruit trees in front of and behind houses, and so on and so forth. In addition, some localities have used such methods as checking chicken coops at midnight and poisoning chickens to "block the capitalist road." When PLA fighters go to the countryside in order to support agriculture and help commune members build pigsties, they are accused of encouraging "spontaneous capitalist tendencies." These wrong rules and practices have resulted in the wasting of many resources. The output of many sideline occupations has dropped by large margins, and some such occupations are on the verge of extinction, seriously affecting industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood.

These wrong practices are basically contrary to the party's economic policies for the rural areas in the current stage. According to the provisions of the party's current policies, commune members are allowed to keep a small number of hogs, sheep, rabbits, chickens, ducks, geese and other domestic animals and fowl; they may also keep sows; they may engage in small-scale sideline production, such as weaving and knitting, embroidery, collecting wild crops, fishing, hunting, apiculture and so forth which are not suitable for collective or unified undertakings; and they may plant and own bamboos, trees and fruit trees in front of and behind their houses. As to what crops to plant on private plots, commune members have the right to make their own arrangements according to their needs.

Commune members following legitimate ways to engage in sideline production permitted by policies, even if engaging in more than one type of sideline production, cannot be regarded as promoting capitalism.

A report from Kaochou County, Kwangtung, can clarify this question. One commune member family of seven of the Tapa production team in the county has three able-bodied members. In 1977, this family kept 2 hogs and 1 sow, which bred 21 piglets, and raised 15 chickens, 16 ducks, 10 geese and 4 rabbits. The masses had two different views regarding this family's sideline occupations. The vast majority of people thought it was legitimate. But a small minority held that to engage in so many different kinds of sideline occupations was capitalism. In the course of their debate, they restudied the "(Revised Draft) of Regulations on the Work of the Rural People's Communes" (the "60 Articles"). The party branch secretary said: Whether this family is good or bad must be judged within the basic spirit of the "60 Articles." The "60 Articles" provides: Commune members are allowed and encouraged to develop domestic sideline production in their spare time and on holidays, provided they actively contribute to the successful running of the collective economy, that their sideline occupations do not hinder development of the collective economy, and that the absolute predominance of the collective economy is guaranteed. This family has three able-bodied persons, who in the 1977 autumn distribution were given 1,163 work-days, averaging 388 work days each, greatly in excess of their work quota. The family turned in farmyard manure equivalent to 7,274 work points, more than double their quota. After examining this information, the masses achieved unity in thinking and all agreed the family's sideline occupations were legitimate.

Therefore, whether a family's sideline occupations are legitimate is not to be judged by how many kinds of sideline occupations are undertaken, but by how such sideline occupations are undertaken and whether they are in line with policies. As long as all the production team's and state's tasks are assured of fulfillment, it is legitimate for commune members to engage in domestic sideline production, relying on their own labor and the help of the old and young of their own families after they have finished their hours of collective labor. This is not promoting capitalism. This way of engaging in domestic sideline production will not promote capitalism. On the contrary, it is always by illegitimate ways and methods, and never by the running of family sideline occupations, that capitalism becomes rampant in some localities. Therefore, commune members engaging in domestic sideline production in accordance with policies, even if engaging in different kinds of such occupations, is a good thing, not a bad thing, and it is in the interests of both the state, the collective and the individual and should be supported and encouraged.

Of course, we must also see that family sideline occupations have certain characteristics of small-scale commodity production, which is a negative aspect. There still are spontaneous capitalist tendencies among the peasants, which have a certain contradictory effect on collective production. Therefore, it is necessary to persistently instill the peasants with socialist ideas, constantly overcome spontaneous capitalist tendencies and carry out necessary criticism and education, even serious struggle and restriction, against illegal undertakings and activities that run counter to policies. But restriction of illegal undertakings and activities does not mean abolition of legitimate family sideline occupations. These two must not be confused.

Is It Necessary for Commune Members to Maintain Domestic Sideline Production?

Some comrades believe that with the development of agricultural productivity and the heightening of people's awareness, the past policy that permitted commune members to engage in domestic sideline production is "no longer necessary." Facts show such a viewpoint is erroneous.

Our party's policy permitting commune members to engage in domestic sideline production has been formulated in accordance with today's rural economic conditions and corresponds to the present development of agricultural productivity and to the degree of the masses' awareness. Agricultural productivity is greater today than 10 years ago. However, because of the serious interference and sabotage by the Lin Piao antiparty clique and the "gang of four," development of agricultural productivity has been quite slow in most areas in the country and has not reached a level that will meet the commune members' diversified needs. This necessitates a change in the policy permitting commune members to engage in domestic sideline production. At the same time, we should not ignore economic conditions and arbitrarily change this policy merely because of the people's heightened awareness.

Permitting commune members to engage in domestic sideline production today may: First, properly satisfy the commune members' diversified needs, increase their income and improve their livelihood; second, make full use of manpower and natural resources and, in particular, increase manure sources for promoting agricultural production; third, increase commune members' wealth, expand rural and urban markets and support foreign trade exports. At present, one-fourth of the agricultural and sideline products purchased by the commercial departments throughout the country comes from domestic sideline production. The proportions of some products, such as pigs, poultry and eggs, are even higher. Most of wild herbs and local special products come from the commune members' domestic sideline production. Therefore, at a time when the collective economy has not grown strong enough to guarantee the commune members' livelihood and satisfy the diversified needs of the cities and countryside, the supplementary role of the commune members' domestic sideline production should not be ignored. It will be very wrong if we, like the "gang of four," regard domestic sideline production as a "capitalist vestige" and get rid of it without having the necessary substitutes.

Our party's economic policy embodies the Marxist principle concerning the integration of the theory of continuous revolution with the theory of the development of revolution by stages. Along with development of productive forces and the growth of the collective economy, certain areas of the commune members' domestic sideline production will be replaced by the collective economy and corresponding changes will be made in the party's policy. However, this will take a long time. Even when the people's commune has become a basic accounting unit, it will still be impossible for the collective economy to completely satisfy the needs of commune members and, therefore, they will still be permitted to engage in certain types of domestic sideline production. For this reason, the policy permitting commune members to engage in legitimate domestic sideline production is a basic policy that concerns the vital interests of hundreds of millions of peasants and stimulates their enthusiasm. It is a serious policy and must be resolutely implemented.

What Is the Key To Developing the Commune Members' Domestic Sideline Production?

The key to developing the commune members domestic sideline production lies in strengthening the leadership, exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and implementing the party's policy.

Because of the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four," rural sideline production is a weak link and is lagging far behind national economic needs and the growing needs of the people.

In order to change this situation, it is imperative to penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary tricks of the "gang of four" and further settle the problems among the people concerning being "left" rather than right and "being 30 percent left in doing everything" so as to bolster rural sideline production. It is necessary to energetically develop collective sideline production and actively increase its proportion in the entire rural sideline production so as to strengthen the collective economy. At the same time, it is necessary to actively support and encourage commune members to develop domestic sideline production.

All organizations in the people's communes and commercial departments must, taking measures suitable to local conditions, organize commune members to do a good job in domestic sideline production, correctly handle the contradictions between agricultural and sideline production, and help commune members solve problems and difficulties in domestic sideline production. As long as the party's policy is implemented, it will be possible to harness the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members, give a big boost to domestic sideline production and the entire rural sideline production, and achieve a new leap forward throughout the national economy.

TANJUG REPORTS ON WORKERS ROLE IN MANAGEMENT

LD241310Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1128 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--The recently proclaimed principle in China on the sovereign right of workers to participate in management is being implemented in a number of work collectives through the "committee for participation in management".

This important innovation, guaranteed by the recently adopted Chinese Constitution, has been supplemented by yet another which states that a portion of the profit realized by a work collective remains in the collective for the needs for public services and housing.

Although these innovations have not yet been implemented everywhere and in the same manner, the steps made thus far indicate, nevertheless, that China is in quest for best solutions which must first be tested in practice.

These innovations are perhaps best applied in the Peking metallurgical complex, which has 50,000 employed. In this collective, the function of the director and of the party secretary have been separated. The most responsible function in the production (also introduced by the recently adopted constitution) is that of the director. The director is responsible for the implementation of plans and the organization of production. But he has no powers regarding new employments, the distribution of income or promotion. His function here is solely advisory.

In one of the complex's plants, in which there are 1,700 employed, one-third is constantly engaged in the "groups for management". These groups, composed of six members, deal with questions of production, accounting, statistics, the public services and housing, etc.

The main obstacles to a broader inclusion of workers in management still lies in an inappropriate attitude of certain responsible executives and in their ignoring of criticisms addressed by the workers, claim the representatives of this complex.

NINTH TRADE UNION CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER

OW251232Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 April (HSINHUA)--China's Ninth National Trade Union Congress will meet in Peking in October 1978. The congress will aim at fully activating great masses of the workers to build a modern, powerful socialist country. This was decided by the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, meeting from April 22 to 24 for the first time in 12 years. The previous Eighth National Trade Union Congress met in December 1957.

The nearly 200 people at the meeting included regular and alternate members of the Executive Committee and observers from trade unions at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional level. Many participants were old veterans of the trade union movement. Ma Chun-ku, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, addressed the opening ceremony. He said: "We haven't had a meeting of this kind for 12 years because of disruption and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four." The main point discussed was the convening of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress in accordance with the line of the eleventh party congress and the spirit of the Fifth National People's Congress. The trade union congress will revise the constitution of the Chinese trade unions and elect new leading bodies for the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The enlarged Executive Committee meeting recalled the teachings of Lenin and Chairman Mao on trade union work and reviewed the work in this field since liberation. The consensus was that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line predominated in the Chinese workers' movement during the 28 years since liberation and that achievements in trade union work predominated over shortcomings. The overwhelming majority of the trade union cadres are good, or pretty good. Under party leadership, the trade unions have aroused and organized the workers to stand in the fore of the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and have brought out the main-strength role of the working class. The trade unions have done a great deal to organize the workers to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the works of Chairman Mao, to study general knowledge and art and to study science and technology. Looking after the welfare of the workers has been a major concern. This has helped consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, develop the socialist economy, raise the political consciousness and the cultural and technical level of the workers, force close ties between the party and the broad masses of the workers and strengthen working-class solidarity.

The meeting exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four, who sabotaged trade union work. Trade unionists pointed out that the gang of four were sworn enemies of the working class. They trod underfoot the theories of Lenin and Chairman Mao on trade union work. They are even against the trade unions' organizing Marxist-Leninist study or the study of science and technology. They opposed the trade unions' role in grasping revolution and promoting production, trying instead to utilize the unions to usurp party leadership and to turn them into a tool for restoring capitalism. Trade union functionaries and workers resisted the gang's counter-revolutionary activities. The meeting decided on measures to deepen the criticism of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and improve trade union work. Attending the enlarged Executive Committee meeting were also Vice-Presidents of the All-China Trade Union Federation Chu Hsueh-fan, Li Chieh-po, Kang Yung-ho and Ku Ta-chun. Chu Hsueh-fan made a speech at the end of the meeting.

ANHWEI'S CHUHSIEN, LIUAN AREAS IMPLEMENT RURAL POLICIES

OW210800Y Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hofei, 21 Apr (HSINHUA)--Correct implementation of the party's rural policies has rapidly improved the situation in the Chuhsien and Liuan areas in the east China province of Anhwei, which suffered seriously from sabotage by the gang of four. Among the initial results are speedier construction of farm improvement projects, better management of farmwork and increased income for commune peasants.

Members of the provincial party committee toured villages and widely canvassed the views of rural functionaries and commune members last November in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Specific regulations were then worked out in the light of urgent needs and Chairman Mao's rural economic policies.

Regulations include steps to improve commune management, facilitate the planned development of large-scale socialist farming, guarantee the rights of production teams, reduce the burdens of production teams and commune members, enforce the principle of "to each according to his work", ensure the interests of the state, the collective and individuals in distribution and encourage the commune peasants' legitimate side-occupations.

Since their promulgation, the regulations have received wide acclaim in the rural areas. "They represent Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in action," said one commune member. "I like every word in them."

Spring farming is going ahead rapidly in the Chuhsien and Liuan areas where wheat and other winter crops are doing better than in earlier years. Previously, the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei had undermined the party's rural economic policies, slandering the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" as being "bourgeois right". This dampened the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism and farm work suffered. The reiteration of party policy soon changed the situation. Thanks to improved management, the average income of the peasants in the Chuhsien area was up by 5.7 percent last year on 1976.

The commune members have accelerated the construction of farm improvement works. Forty-one small reservoirs have been completed in Laian County alone since last winter.

CHEKIANG COMMUNE GROUP VIOLATES MEMBERS' 'PERSONAL PLOTS'

OW210652Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Today's CHEKIANG DAILY frontpages a letter from Comrade (Yen Yung-sheng) of the (Huchou) machine tool plant which exposes the erroneous actions of the (Tienlan) commune's work group stationed at (Panchien) production brigade, Wuhsing County, in cutting down 4,000 peach trees.

The letter says: I visited the (Panchien) brigade in (Tienlan) commune, Wuhsing County, during the spring festival. According to reports by the commune members, in order to cut off "capitalist tails" the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture work group stationed at that brigade, in December 1977, cut down all the peach trees planted by the production brigade's commune members on the plots of land which they used for their personal needs.

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The production brigade's cadres and commune members asked that this large number of good peach trees not be cut down and that either the peaches reaped in the new year be sold to the state or that the peach trees be sold and the production team collective be allowed to keep the money. Leading comrades at the commune not only failed to listen to the opinions of the masses but also set a deadline for the cutting of all the trees.

According to statistics, about 4,000 large and small peach trees at the production brigade were felled; it is estimated that about 10,000 yuan of income from peach trees will be lost each year. This not only contradicts the party's economic policy for the rural areas during the present stage but also seriously affects the commune members' production enthusiasm. The masses were very critical of this action.

In addition to the letter, CHEKIANG DAILY also publishes the investigation reports of the Wuhsing County report group and the CHEKIANG DAILY reporters stationed in Chiahsing Prefecture, which verify the situation described in the letter from Comrade (Yen Yung-sheng).

Comrade (Yen Yung-sheng) also wrote a letter to the Wuhsing County party committee at the same time. Three days after the county party committee received the letter the responsible comrade of the county party committee issued an instruction which pointed out that it was a mistake to cut down the peach trees on the commune members' personal plots and ordered the (Huancheng) District party committee to investigate and deal with the matter.

A CHEKIANG DAILY editor's note points out: The products and incomes from the plots of land used for personal needs and distributed by the collective for tilling by commune members are both owned and can be disposed of by the commune members, this is stipulated in the party's current policy. Some comrades of (Tienlan) commune regarded the peach trees on personal plots of land as "capitalist tails" and forcibly cut down more than 4,000 of these trees; these actions were very much in error. This clearly indicates that the pernicious influence of the gang of four's sham-leftist and genuine-rightist revisionist line is far from being eliminated and that some comrades still do not clearly understand the difference between socialism and capitalism.

In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, it is mandatory to eliminate pernicious influence in connection with reality, further clarify the line and distinguish right and wrong, remove chaos and restore order. At present, the resolute implementation of the party's economic policy for the rural areas and arousal of the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants for building socialism are important issues which have a direct bearing on the rapid development of agriculture and the realization of the general task for the new period. Leaders at all levels should stress the seriousness of party policies; never allow people to establish their own policies; sternly deal with persons and incidents in violation of party policies; and resolutely correct these mistakes.

FUKIEN TO BEGIN STRICT INSPECTION OF TACHAI-TYPE COUNTIES

HK250809Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Fukien Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular on doing a good job of assessing, appraising and inspecting Tachai-type counties, communes and production brigades.

The circular demands that a strict inspection of the advanced counties in learning from Tachai and the counties which plan to become Tachai-type counties throughout the province be carried out after spring farming, before summer harvesting and after autumn harvesting this year.

In the inspection work, we must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. We must first inspect whether the struggle to expose and criticize the gang has been conducted well, whether the investigation work has been completed, whether great achievements have been scored in eliminating the gang's pernicious influence and whether the rectification of the leadership groups at all levels has been carried out well. We must adhere to the six criteria in an all-round way, maintain high quality and strictly follow the requirements. We must not lower the criteria and falsehood is absolutely prohibited. We must adhere to the mass line, give full play to democracy and implement integration of mass assessment and appraisal with inspection by the leadership.

Doing a good job of inspection work is a remobilization and reeducation for deeply conducting the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and popularize Tachai-type counties and is a powerful impetus for current production. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, organize forces and seriously grasp it as a solemn political task. In order to really do a good job of inspection work, the provincial CCP Committee has organized an inspection team headed by Hsu Ya, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and (Hsiao Shun-fang) and (Kuo Shu-yao), deputy directors of the provincial Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy Office. The team will go to Pingho, Shunchang and Lunghai counties this month to work with the prefectural and county CCP committees in preparing for the inspection.

FOOCHOW PLA SCIENCE CONFERENCE OPENS 21 APRIL

HK250747Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 23 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The Foochow PLA units science conference opened in Foochow on 21 April. The opening ceremony was attended by Yang Cheng-wu, Li Chih-min, Lung Fei-hu, Chu Yao-hua, Chang Hsien-yang, Shih I-chen, Liao Hai-kuang, Wang Chih, Chan Hua-yu, She Chi-te and Yin Ming-liang, leading comrades of the Foochow units; Comrade Teng Ko-ming; Lin I-hsin, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee; representatives of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of the leadership organs of the headquarters and political and logistics departments of the Foochow units, the various branches of the armed forces and Fukien Military District.

Liao Hai-kuang, deputy commissar of the Foochow units, presided at the ceremony. Commander Yang Cheng-wu delivered the opening speech. After extending greetings to the participants, he said: [begin recording] "At the National Science Conference, wise leader and commander Chairman Hua delivered an extremely important speech and issued a great call to greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation. [Words indistinct] this is the action program guiding us to advance toward the modernization of science and technology and build a powerful modern socialist country. Vice Chairman Yeh specially wrote a poem for the conference [words indistinct] encouraging us to strive to scale new heights. Vice Chairman Teng's important speech took Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the guide and exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, analytically expounded on a number of important issues, principles and policies such as whether science and technology is a productive force, the relationship between Red and expert and so on, fundamentally clarified right and wrong in line and emancipated people's thinking. It is a model example of completely and correctly comprehending Mao Tsetung Thought. We must seriously study, profoundly understand and resolutely implement it.

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"The tasks of the Focchow PIA units science conference are to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, convey and implement the spirit of the National Science Conference, seriously study the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng and the other important documents of the conference, expose and criticize the gang of four in close connection with reality, sum up and exchange experiences and commend the progressives. We should work out plans for technical innovation and scientific research and mobilize the commanders and fighters and science and technology workers to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, establish heroic ambitions and advance toward the modernization of science." [end recording]

Chu Yao-hua, deputy commander of the Focchow units, then delivered a report conveying the spirit of the National Science Conference.

SHANGHAI MEETING RAPS GANG'S 'SOCIALIST POLITICAL ECONOMY'

OW241453Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 23 Apr--Shanghai's economic theory front is deepening exposure and criticism of the ultrarightist essence of the revisionist line of the "gang of four" and their reactionary theoretical basis, with the "gang of four" and the book "Socialist Political Economy," painstakingly contrived by their followers in Shanghai, as the targets. A criticism meeting was recently held by the Economics Society of the Shanghai Federation of Societies of Philosophy and Social Science. Present were more than 190 professional and spare-time theoretical workers and cadres of propaganda departments of various districts and counties. Citing many facts, the participants showed that "Socialist Political Economy" was concocted in a planned manner by the "gang of four" and their followers to unreservedly serve their counterrevolutionary conspiracy to usurp party and state power.

Early summer 1971, a "Socialist Political Economy" writing and editing group was formed in Shanghai under the direct manipulation of the "gang of four," with political careerist Ma Tien-shui giving instructions on writing and editing tasks, and chieftains of the former writing group of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee--the hired propaganda media of the "gang of four"--directly participating in the writing and editing discussion. After the second edition of the book was published in October 1972, Kuomintang special agent Chang Chun-chiao and alien class element Yao Wen-yuan rushed to Shanghai and called two successive discussion meetings at which they spread their fallacies on the question of writing and editing this book.

In 1975, Chang Chun-chiao issued sinister instructions to revise this poisonous book and directed the spearhead of attack at Premier Chou and other leading comrades of the central authorities. When the fifth edition came off the press in 1976, more than 100,000 copies of this poisonous book were distributed for internal use. In 1974, based on the reactionary views in this book, nearly 1.7 million copies of "Basic Knowledge of Political Economy" were openly published for popular reading. They created extremely adverse effects as the number of copies in circulation was very great.

Many comrades at the criticism meeting pointed out: "Socialist Political Economy" was an anti-Marxist, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary "book of the gang." This book flagrantly declared that its "fundamental task" was to "analyze" the process of formation, development and extinction of the bourgeoisie, particularly the bourgeoisie inside the party under socialism; it also wantonly tampered with and attacked Marxist political economy.

The book equated socialist ownership by the whole people with capitalist ownership; it distorted the relationship between the cadres and the masses as relationship between the bourgeoisie and proletariat; it confused the issue of socialist commodity production with capitalist commodity production; it denigrated the differences in income under the principle of "to each according to his work" as class differences; and it described socialist reproduction as capitalist reproduction. Furthermore, it systematically and viciously distorted the dialectical relationship between politics and economics, between revolution and production, between productive forces and the relations of production and between the superstructure and the economic base.

Professor of Economics Chi Chi-sheng said: "Socialist Political Economy" manifested in a concentrated manner the revisionist reactionary economic standpoint of the "gang of four," and it used the fallacies about the bourgeois rights, publicized by the "gang of four," as its theoretical basis for babbling that "the theory of socialist political economy boils down to one point, that is, the theory of bourgeois rights." The reactionary nature of this kind of "rights economics" [fa chuan ching chi hshueh 3127 2938 4842 3444 1331] had thus tarnished the new socialist relations of production, smeared the socialist system and fabricated the theoretical basis for the counter-revolutionary conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. Fudan University Prof Chiang Chia-chun explained the vital importance of developing socialist economy at high speed and criticized reactionary fallacies spread by "Socialist Political Economy" which brandished the big stick of "the theory of productive forces," indiscriminately issued labels of "control, restriction and repression," denigrated and negated the principle of "to each according to his work," disrupted socialist accumulation of funds and opposed introduction of advanced techniques and equipment.

The Shanghai No 5 iron and steel plant suffered tremendously when the "gang of four" went all out to criticize "the theory of productive forces." A comrade of the plant spoke at the meeting about the serious lesson learned by the plant. A responsible comrade of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee pointed out: Criticism of this poisonous weed "Socialist Political Economy" is an important fighting task in the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four." It also plays an important role in spurring party members, cadres and people throughout Shanghai city to strive for the realization of the general task in the new period conscientiously and in a planned manner.

The broad masses of theoretical workers in Shanghai are presently broadening this battle to expose and criticize "Socialist Political Economy." Many professional and spare-time theoretical workers have stressed analyzing the 1976 edition of this book, which was most poisonous. They have further criticized efforts of the "gang of four" and their followers in Shanghai in tampering with "Socialist Political Economy," distorting the Marxist theory concerning bourgeois rights, slandering the central unified leadership, attacking socialist rules and regulations and in opposing the principle of "to each according to his work." Through exposure and criticism, they have also repudiated the crimes of the "gang of four" in attacking Premier Chou by innuendo and persecuting and attacking Vice Chairman Teng and other leading comrades of the central authorities.

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HUNAN COUNTY RETURNS TRANSFERRED TEACHERS

HK220832Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The Hsinhuang Tung Autonomous County has adopted effective measures to return middle and primary school teachers who had been transferred to other work. Some 123 middle and primary school teachers throughout the county have returned to their positions since the start of this year's spring festival.

"Since the suggestion of the Ministry of Education on strengthening the management of the ranks of middle and primary school teachers was transmitted in January with the approval of the State Council, the county party committee has immediately organized study and tightly grasped implementation. Secretaries have taken command of the work. Every level is responsible for the work. Personnel have been transferred from the organization, propaganda, education and executive departments to set up an office for returning teachers to the ranks. The county party committee has also proceeded from actual conditions, formulated a six-point regulation and immediately implemented it.

"1. As many teachers as possible who were transferred to other work must return to their positions as quickly as possible.

"2. Teachers who have been temporarily transferred to or sent to assist various fronts and departments must return to the ranks within a certain period of time.

"3. Regarding those people who have decided to return, the units which they are leaving must not replace them on their own initiative. As for those people who must temporarily remain in the units, the Organization Department must find people to replace them by groups and in stages so that they can return.

"4. All graduates of senior and middle normal schools must be assigned to work on the education front.

"5. In the future, no department is permitted to transfer or send teachers to assist in other work.

"6. All teachers who have been handled improperly due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, except those who are incapable of teaching, must return to work on the education front."

HUNAN ARTICLE URGES GOOD TRANSPLANTING OF RICE

HK241412Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Apr 78 HK

[Article by Hunan Provincial Agricultural Bureau: "Do a Good Job of Transplanting Early Rice and Insure a Bumper Harvest"]

[Summary] The battle to transplant early rice is now underway throughout Hunan. This is a decisive battle for achieving high yields of early rice. We must ride on the strong east wind of the Fifth NPC and the National Science Conference, further improve management, implement the policy of distribution according to work and concentrate all efforts to fight this battle well.

"In order to fight the battle of transplanting early rice seedlings well, we must understand the new characteristics of transplanting this crop this year. First, the area sown to late-ripening strains of early rice is large, while the area of hybrid late rice will also be large. Thus, the seasonal contradiction will be rather prominent.

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"Second, there has been much warm weather during the winter and spring and so there is a strong possibility of low temperatures and cool, wet weather during the transplanting period. This situation places even greater demands on us. We must adopt appropriate and effective measures and specifically get a good grasp of the following:

"1. It is necessary to get a good grasp of plowing and harrowing. Because there was little rain in the previous stage, plowing has been carried out rather slowly in some places. Now, the season is extremely pressing. It is necessary to do everything possible to fight drought and speed up plowing and harrowing." It is necessary to use draft animals in a rational way and to make full use of existing machinery.

2. Transplant the rice seedlings on time and insure work quality.

3. Practice rational close planting. "The ideal temperature for the earing of early rice is 25 to 30 degrees centegrade, while the weather in Hunan in the first 3 weeks of May is frequently cool and wet with temperatures below 25 degrees. This is unfavorable for the early and rapid growth of the rice. It is therefore necessary to increase the density of planting to an appropriate degree and transplant more basic seedlings. This is a positive strategy for fighting low temperatures and achieving high yields."

4. Carry out simultaneous transplanting and field tending. It is necessary to set up systems of responsibility for this work.

HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON TOURISM, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HK210805Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a work conference on foreign affairs to study and develop tourism and study the questions of doing a good job of foreign affairs and reception work. Responsible persons of the revolutionary committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties concerned and responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned and of the units opening to the public attended the conference. Comrade Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the conference. Comrade Shang Tzu-chin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided and gave a work report.

The conference seriously studied the important documents of the Fifth NPC, conveyed the concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for developing tourism, studied the instructions of the leading central comrades and transmitted the central documents concerned and the spirit of the National Conference on Tourism. In connection with the situation of foreign affairs in our province, the comrades at the conference exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their followers in Hunan in interfering with and sabotaging foreign affairs and reception work. The conference reviewed and summed up our province's foreign affairs and reception work and studied and formulated plans and tasks for the future.

It was demanded: We must seriously implement the spirit of the central instructions on developing tourism and, under the leadership of party committees at all levels, mobilize all the positive factors, give full play to the existing manpower and materials, strengthen the coordination among departments concerned, strive to raise the level of reception, improve the manner of service, raise the quality of service, strengthen the building of grassroot units, really tidy up the appearance of cities and do a good job of all work.

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HUNAN REVIVES LITERATURE-ART FEDERATION, BRANCHES

HK241223Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] On 20 April provincial literature and art circles held a rally in Changsha to officially proclaim the revival of the Hunan Provincial Literature and Art Federation and the Hunan branches of the Chinese Authors Association, the Chinese Dramatists Association, the Chinese Musicians Association and the Chinese Artists Association, which are subordinate to the provincial Literature and Art Federation. Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee; Chang Wen-kuang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee; and responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee and various provincial-level departments concerned attended the rally. Comrade Liu Fu-sheng and other leading comrades spoke.

Responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee announced the names of the members of the provincial Literature and Art Federation. (Tieh Ko), Kang Cho, (Chiang Yen) and (Ku Man) are vice chairmen of the provincial Literature and Art Federation. (Wang Chin-hsin) is secretary general.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee said: The provincial Literature and Art Federation and its various subordinate associations are the mass organizations under the leadership of our party and the link between the party organizations and the masses of people in the literature and art circles. The provincial party committee has decided that the provincial Literature and Art Federation and its various subordinate associations should be formally revived and resume activities. This is a major cheerful event for the people throughout the province amid the new victorious situation of grasping the key link in running the country well after the smashing of the gang of four and an effective measure for making our province's socialist literature and art prosper.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee also said: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literature and art line, the masses of literature and art workers have made important contributions to the revolution. The gang of four slandered this as the dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art. They confused the party's literature and art theory, trampled upon the party's literature and art policy, slandered literature and art workers as people pursuing a sinister line and as monsters and freaks of all descriptions and dealt blows at and persecuted many comrades. They vigorously promoted conspiratorial literature and art and concocted a number of works which are poisonous weeds, including "Counterattack." They opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary literature and art line and did everything to usurp party and state power. We must thoroughly settle accounts with their counterrevolutionary crimes. Through deeply conducting mass revolutionary criticism, we must further eliminate their pernicious influence in order to promote the great and rapid development of our province's literature and art and to quickly catch up with the excellent situation of the vigorous development of various fronts.

HUPEH DAILY CALLS FOR BATTLES IN FARMING, INDUSTRY

HK220532Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts of 21 April HUPEH DAILY editorial: "Fight Two Battles of Annihilation Well-- Fourth Comment on Mobilizing To Carry Out the General Task of the New Period"]

[Excerpts] In order to fulfill the general task of the new period, we must work hard and struggle in politics, economics, culture, military affairs, diplomacy and so on.

Developing socialist economy at high speed is of decisive significance. The 13th enlarged plenum of the third provincial party committee has already decided what targets the province should attain this year to develop socialist economy at high speed on the road of the new Long March and what kind of battle should be waged. It has proposed that we fight two battles of annihilation this year. The first is to wage a battle of annihilation in grain and cotton production, achieve the grain target set by the National Agricultural Development Program and achieve a new record in total cotton output. The other is to wage a battle of annihilation in iron and steel production and to fulfill and overfulfill the state plans in quality and quantity.

Why do we particularly stress that these two battles of annihilation should be fought well this year? This is based on the demands placed upon us by the general task of the new era and also on the actual state of grain, cotton and iron and steel production in the province. Hupeh is located in the strategic rear area and is one of the country's key iron and steel production bases. It is also one of the major bases of commodity grain and cotton. In the past, due to interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, grain and cotton production developed slowly in the province while iron and steel production made no progress for a long time. The province shoulders important responsibilities in national economic construction, but the level of its production of grain, cotton and iron and steel and the speed of their development are incompatible with these responsibilities. If we fail to take great strides forward and achieve a flying leap, not only will we be unable to fulfill the general task of the new era, but it will even be difficult to maintain ordinary expansion and production. Now that the main obstacle--the gang of four--has been swept away, we cannot allow this situation to continue. The people of the province must actively respond to the provincial party committee's call to fight two battles of annihilation, plunge into this struggle, give full play to their wisdom and talents and contribute their strength.

We must mobilize the more than 40 million people of the whole province to support the battle for grain and cotton and the battle for iron and steel and contribute to insuring grain and cotton and iron and steel. In particular, the electrical power, fuel, raw materials and support-agriculture industries as well as communications and transport must be developed at still higher speed. Only in this way can they effectively support agriculture and the iron and steel industry. We must concentrate all available manpower, materials and financial resources for agriculture and iron and steel so as to create the best possible conditions for fighting these two battles of annihilation well.

The drought is now rather serious. We must display the revolutionary spirit of the people of Tachai, unite for battle, insure the sown area and the quality of sowing and strive for a bumper harvest in both grain and cotton this year.

BRIEFS

KWANGTUNG SUGAR OUTPUT--Canton, 23 Apr--The 1977-1978 sugar refining season is almost over in Kwangtung Province, China's major producer of sugar, and sugar output exceeds the present record. By April 15, the province's sugar output was 20 percent more than for the last refining season and 16 percent more than in the peak 1972-1973 season. The main targets for sugar output, quality, total recovery of sugar, the ratio of sugar to sugarcane, cost and accumulation have all reached new levels. Kwangtung Province gathered a good sugarcane harvest last year. Foshan, Chaoching and Meihsien County and Canton city all reached the record levels for total sugarcane output. Many communes and production brigades gathered 90 tons per hectare. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW]

KWEICHOW DAILY STRESSES TWO BLOWS MOVEMENT

HK241238Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY contributing commentator's article: "Win Still Greater Victories in the Two Blows Movement"--date not given]

[Excerpts] In his government work report to the Fifth NPC, wise leader Chairman Hua issued a very important instruction on and made very important arrangements for integrating the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four with the two blows movement, which is aimed at energetically dealing blows at the class enemies' sabotage activities and at the frenzied attacks of capitalist forces with both town and countryside taking concerted action. Chairman Hua pointed out: Practice has shown that this revolutionary struggle waged to strike at the gang of four's social base is very important for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the protection of socialist public ownership and the acceleration of socialist construction. Taking its specific conditions into consideration, each locality should wage the struggle step by step under proper leadership and make it successful.

We must implement Chairman Hua's instruction and whip up a new upsurge in the current two blows movement that has been deeply unfolded in this province.

All party committees must conscientiously study Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's directives, fully understand the important and pressing need to conduct the two blows movement, be determined to boldly mobilize the masses and do a good job of the movement. At present some localities have not extensively and deeply unfolded the two blows movement. The basic cause of their failure is leadership problems. Some people do not fully understand the importance of conducting the movement and fear that they will be unable to thoroughly develop the movement and that reversals will occur. They thus need to strengthen study, to arm their thinking with the instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, to raise their consciousness, to boldly understand the movement and to catch up with the situation.

Due to the influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, some people are infected with some bad bourgeois habits and ways of doing things [words indistinct]. They have ideological apprehensions, fear of losing face [words indistinct] and dare not lead the movement. We must educate and help these comrades to draw clear demarcation lines, to cast off mental burdens, to join in the movement without any burdens, and to undergo steeling.

Leading bodies in some localities have been infiltrated by bad people who have clamped down lids and disrupted the two blows movement. We must adopt resolute measures in regard to those units. The upper levels must send work teams to mobilize the masses, to lift the lids, to dismiss evildoers from their leading posts and to eliminate obstacles to the two blows movement. Chairman Mao taught us: All kinds of work need mass movements in a big way. Without mass movements nothing can be achieved. All localities must adopt the method of integrating internal force with external force, of integrating town with countryside and of integrating the higher level with the lower level. They must fully mobilize the masses to energetically expose, criticize and accuse. Only by creating a powerful revolutionary atmosphere can we encourage the masses, (?demoralize) the enemies, and expose the sabotage activities of class enemies and new and old bourgeois elements. We must deal sure, accurate and relentless blows at them.

In the struggle, we must be good at combining the launching of the masses to investigate and expose with the investigation of cases. We must grasp the major and important cases and make breakthroughs at key points. We must publicly sentence and deal with criminal elements whose behavior is very bad, against whom proof is certain and who refuse to confess. With regard to criminal elements who frankly confess and [words indistinct], we should publicly proclaim that they will be dealt with leniently, thus implementing the party's policy of leniency for those who confess and severity for those who resist [words indistinct].

We should hold exhibitions of criminal elements' crimes and stolen goods at suitable times. This kind of exhibition will play an important role in raising the masses' awareness, raising their fighting spirit and deepening the movement. All places must seriously grasp this work.

Due to the gang of four's perverted actions, management and rules and regulations were sabotaged. Anarchism is serious in some places and units and capitalist trends have emerged among a few cadres and people. While striking blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies, we must seriously solve the problem of capitalist tendencies among the people. This is an important task in consolidating and developing the socialist system of public ownership. This problem involves rather a lot of people; the situation is complex and the sense of policy is strong. We have to be extremely serious and prudent in order to solve it well.

While correcting capitalist tendencies, we must revive and put on a sound basis the rules and regulations sabotaged by the gang of four. We must block capitalism and consolidate and develop the achievements of the two blows movement.

On the basis of winning steady victories in the two blows movement, all party committees must lead in a timely way the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of people and cadres generated during the struggle on to the track of going in for socialism in a big way and of conducting mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture. They must promote the Taching spirit and the Tachai spirit, overcome the difficulties caused by the gang of four's interference and sabotage, quickly promote industry and agriculture, and strive to realize the general task for the new period.

SZECHWAN CONSOLIDATES ALL LEADING BODIES

OW241729Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0106 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Report by NCNA correspondents Liu Hui-nien and Wang Wen-chun]

[Excerpts] Chengtu, 23 Apr--In the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee has conscientiously consolidated the leading bodies at various levels and paid serious attention to the problem of impurity in ideology, organization and work style. After consolidation, the leading bodies at the provincial, prefectural and county levels have emerged with new faces. Many of them have taken the lead in going all out for building socialism, thus bringing about a vigorous development in the excellent situation throughout the province.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the Szechwan provincial party committee has paid serious attention to the consolidation work and arranged for it three times.

After conscientiously analyzing the conditions of all the leading bodies throughout the province at and above the county level during last winter, the provincial party committee decided that on the basis of last year's results of consolidation, beginning this year it should use time and manpower in conducting another, more thorough and deepgoing consolidation of all the leading bodies in the province at and above the county level in a short period of 2 to 3 months. It decided that in carrying out the consolidation program, it should take the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link and lay emphasis on solving the following four problems:

1. Sum up the experience and lessons of the 11th struggle between the two lines and raise the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. Conscientious summing-up should be made particularly with respect to those comrades who have committed mistakes so as to distinguish between right and wrong with regard to the political line.
2. Solve problems concerning mental conditions (for example, certain cadres have fears because their minds have not been emancipated) and, through consolidation, enable the leading cadres to make up their minds and do their work well.
3. Criticize bourgeois factionalism and sectarianism and take further steps to solve the problem of unity within the leading bodies.
4. Restore and carry forward our party's fine traditions and work style through consolidation.

In the course of consolidating the leading bodies at various levels, the provincial party committee effectively strengthened its leadership. Its major leading comrades took personal command, and other secretaries and Standing Committee members also went to various prefectural party committees and provincial departments, committees, sections and bureaus to help their leading bodies carry out the consolidation program.

Consolidation is a revolution involving destruction and construction in a big way. It was the opinion of the Szechwan provincial party committee that consolidation of the leading bodies must be conducted through criticism so as to eradicate pernicious influence and establish what is correct. In the course of the consolidation, all leading bodies at and above the county level carried out rectification and improvement. During this period, rectification and improvement plans and measures for revolutionizing the leading bodies were worked out, and the study system, democratic system, political work system, labor system and work system were established or improved. In the meantime bold action was taken to eliminate chaos, restore order and mobilize the masses to conduct discussions over those regulations, rules and systems which had proven effective prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. Those regulations, rules and systems which needed restoration were restored immediately, and those which needed revision were duly revised. The restored and revised regulations, rules and systems were made public in the respective localities and departments for serious implementation. After the consolidation, the leading bodies at various levels have undergone a great change in their ideology and work style. Large numbers of leading cadres have gone to the grassroots to stay and work there, conduct investigations and study and strengthen leadership over the grassroots units. At present more than 100,000 cadres throughout the province have gone to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HOPEI COUNTY COLLECTS OVERDUE PAYMENTS FOR FOOD GRAIN

OW211054Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The Chihcheng County CCP Committee has promoted economic construction in the entire county by vigorously collecting overdue payments for food grain that some cadres, workers and staff owe to production teams. In this county, quite a number of cadres, workers and staff living in rural villages are behind in their payments for food grain to production teams. This has affected cash distribution [fen pei tui hsien 0433 6792 1417 3807] in production teams and dampened the enthusiasm for production among grassroot cadres and the masses of commune members.

The Chihcheng County party and revolutionary committees conscientiously analyzed living conditions and the thinking of those who are behind in payments to determine the reasons for their failure to make payments. The county party and revolutionary committees are determined to settle this problem properly. The county party and revolutionary committees have included the settlement of this problem as part of the "one criticism and two blows" movement. Through various methods such as conducting education in tradition, contrasting the two lines, and giving guidance by showing typical examples, the county party and revolutionary committees succeeded in enlightening cadres, workers and staff members and in raising their consciousness for making payments.

Study classes are being widely held by various units. The amount of payments due as well as ability of those involved to pay are being made known to the masses for their suggestions.

A new situation is emerging in the county whereby the leading cadres are taking the lead in making payments; backbone members at their own initiative are making payments; individuals are voluntarily making payments; the masses help one another in making payments; and all others plan to make payment when due.

In 20 days or so, overdue payments for food grain to the production teams collected at 71 units, plants, mines and enterprises in the county amounted to 26,100 yuan, accounting for 65 percent of the payments overdue.

As efforts are being made to settle overdue payments for food grain, great progress has also been made in recalling overdrawn funds. By the end of March, all 26 communes in the county had collected 810,000 yuan of overdrawn funds. This will not only guarantee cash distribution for production teams but also provide funds for spring farming.

SHANSI COMMITTEE HOLDS SPRING PLOWING TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

SK241000Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] On (?18) April, the Shansi Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference to convey the important directive of Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei on the current spring plowing work, which was set forth during his inspection tour to Shansi. In his directive he called on all people throughout the province to urgently mobilize, hold aloft the red flag of Tachai, promote the Tachai spirit and score achievements in the one combat and two protections--to combat drought to insure bumper harvests of wheat and combat drought to protect spring farming.

The conference was presided over by Comrade Wang Ting-tung, secretary of the Shansi provincial party committee. He related Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei's important directive on the current spring plowing work and urged all party committees to implement this directive in a down-to-earth manner.

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Comrade (Wang Chin), Standing Committee member of the Shansi provincial party committee, in light of the spirit of Vice Premier Chen's directive, summed up the concrete situation of Shansi and worked out plans for mobilization in view of the current one combat and two protections campaign. Comrade (Chao Kang), deputy secretary of the Pingting County party committee, described his experience in carrying out the one combat and two protections campaign.

Comrade (Wang Chin) in his speech first of all analyzed the production situation in the rural areas in our province in regard to the current one combat and two protections campaign. He then pointed out: Guided by the line of the 11th party congress and inspired by the spirit of the Fifth NPC, we should sincerely implement the guidelines of the [words indistinct], further deepen the third campaign against the gang of four and vigorously carry out the learn-from-Tachai movement and the movement to build Tachai-type counties. As a result, the fundamental experience gained in Tachai will find its way ever deeper into the hearts of the people, and the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and people will be unprecedentedly high.

The preparations for spring plowing and wheatfield management in most localities are better than that of last year, and an upsurge in combating drought and protecting spring sowing, and insuring wheat harvests in spring production has been whipped up.

BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA TOMB-SWEEPING--The Huhehot municipal CCP and revolutionary committees on 5 April sponsored a tomb-sweeping ceremony at the (Ha-la-ching) martyrs' tombs to pay tribute to revolutionary martyrs. Attending the ceremony were responsible party, government and army comrades of the autonomous region and Huhehot Municipality, as well as workers, poor and lower middle-peasants and herdsmen, PLA commanders and fighters, families of the martyrs and representatives from all nationalities and circles, totaling some 4,000 people. [Urumchi Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW]

PEKING SCIENCE JOURNAL--Peking, 5 Apr--With the approval of the Ministry of Education and the Peking Municipal CCP Committee, the Peking Teachers Training University will begin publishing a monthly science journal called SCIENCE TEACHING IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS in mid-April. In coordination with middle school textbooks of mathematics, physics and chemistry, the journal will mainly deal with study and application of materialist dialectics; basic theories, basic knowledge and basic techniques; analysis of teaching materials; exchange of teaching experiences; research and discussion of teaching reforms; answering of questions; new scientific achievements; and science teaching in middle schools at home and abroad. In addition to articles on mathematical study, the first issue will also contain an article introducing and analyzing mathematical studies in the United States, Japan, France and the Soviet Union during the past 20 years. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW]

SHANSI SCIENCE MEETING--On 8 April Shansi provincial party committee held a conference of cadres of departments at provincial level at (Hupien) Hall in Taiyuan to convey the spirit of the National Science Conference. Present at this conference were cadres of departments concerned at the provincial level, totaling more than 4,500 people. Also present were responsible comrades of the Shansi provincial party and revolutionary committees. Comrade Wang Ta-jen, secretary of the Shansi provincial party committee, presided over the conference. Shansi provincial party secretary and leader of the Shansi delegation to the National Science Conference Wang Ting-tung spoke. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 78 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

STATE COUNCIL WORK TEAM PROBES HEILUNGKIANG RECLAMATION

OW240527Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1312 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[By NCNA reporters Ching Po and Chang Kuang-yuan]

[Text] Harbin, 20 Apr--Since its arrival at the Heilungkiang reclamation area at the end of March, the State Council work team, comprising 21 units including units from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, First Ministry of Machine Building and State Agricultural Reclamation Administrative Bureau, has conducted comprehensive and careful investigations of reclamation work in all fields, helped revise various production plans for 1978 and studied the plans and measures for accelerating the building of the commercial grain base, thereby effectively promoting the opening and building of the Heilungkiang reclamation area. The work team recently held a report meeting to review and sum up its work.

The State Council work team is divided into 15 subteams according to different functions. They work separately. Work team members include department and bureau level-cadres who are 50 or 60 years old as well as middle-aged and young cadres and specialists. Since their arrival at the reclamation area, they defied fatigue and hardships and worked without pause. In the brief span of a half month, they visited over 30 agricultural and livestock farms under the state farm administration, traveling and making on-the-spot observations during the day and listening to reports and compiling data at night. Yang Li-kung, minister of agriculture and forestry, and Chao Fan, vice minister of agriculture and forestry and concurrently director of the State Agricultural Reclamation Administrative Bureau, joined other comrades of the team in visiting farm production companies, water conservancy project worksites, reclamation points and yurts, having face to face talks with local farm workers and cadres, attending discussion meetings to familiarize themselves with local conditions, listening to people's opinions and helping sum up advanced experiences, discover problems and solve them in good time.

The Greater Hsinganling area, known as the "green treasure house" of the motherland, is not only one of China's important forestry bases but also has a large wasteland area suitable for reclamation. Comrades Yang Li-kung and Chao Fan led the work team in surveying forestry resources and reclaimable wasteland and discussed the zonal opening of the wasteland with responsible cadres of the Forestry Bureau and Farm Administrative Bureau here. They pointed out emphatically that agricultural reclamation should be done on the basis of forest protection, that wherever reclamation is possible, afforestation should precede wasteland reclamation, that the development of agriculture, industry and animal breeding should follow the development of forestry and that undermining forestry resources is strictly prohibited. After discussing these opinions earnestly, farm cadres reached the clear understanding of the guiding principles for wasteland reclamation in the forestry zone.

With its fertile soil and flat terrain, the Sanchiang Plain offers rich resources. Farms are comparatively more concentrated here and it is an ideal reclamation area. In 1976 the provincial, prefectural, county and local farm authorities formulated a development plan and began a large-scale mechanized water conservancy project. After an investigation, the water conservancy subteam of the State Council work team discovered that in the course of constructing a big-sized main project on the Sanchiang Plain--the Piehlahung River drainage project--a portion of the construction plan had been impractically altered for the sake of avoiding a curve, causing greater difficulty and necessitating much more manpower in the construction work.

Weighing the disadvantages and advantages after examining this problem, the work team and the departments concerned unanimously considered the original plan more reasonable and decided that, giving due consideration to the portions already constructed, the original construction plan should be followed. In view of the low-lyingland in this area, the work team also urged that the construction project aim at combating both drought and waterlogging and at both drainage and irrigation so that maximum benefits can be gained from the same project. These opinions are extremely important for developing the Sanchiang Plain.

The 105 million-mou Hulunpeierh grassland has excellent conditions for developing animal husbandry. However, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," and some other problems, the development of animal husbandry has been slow. The people of Mongol, Owenk, Daghor, Sibo, Hui, Tibetan and other minority nationalities residing here have urgently demanded a change in this situation. The work team comrades conducted extensive investigations in this huge grassland area and helped the agricultural and livestock farms here as well as the leagues, banners and counties draft a plan for grassland building and the accelerated development of animal husbandry. They also helped solve some problems concerning materials for grassland building, conveying the warm concern of the party for this pastoral area.

The comrades of the planning, finance, materials, communications, commerce, foreign trade, culture and education, public health, public security and science and technology subteams considered the work on the farms as part of their own duties. Listening to opinions attentively and jotting down notes carefully, they helped the farms implement measures one by one, offered concrete ideas and energetically supported and promoted the farmwork. To help some farms overcome their deficits the finance subteam on the one hand summed up the advanced experience of those farms that achieved good management and made a profit for years and on the other hand helped the farms discover the causes of the deficits and formulate various rules and regulations on the basis of a personal system of responsibility for strengthening enterprise management. This advice will help the farms become profitable.

The massive work done by the State Council work team has provided much important information and a reliable basis for accelerating the opening and building of the Heilungkiang reclamation area. It also has provided the most favorable conditions for high speed development of the reclamation area. The many farm cadres and workers are fully capitalizing on such favorable conditions, tapping their own potentials, racing against time and earnestly striving for high quality and speed in spring farming so as to achieve complete success in their efforts and fulfill and overfulfill the various production targets for this year.

HEILUNGKIANG PREFECTURE PUNISHES ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE VIOLATORS

OW250021Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Recently the Ichun Prefectural CCP Committee dealt firmly with (Wang Chung-cheng), secretary of the (Hsinhsing) Forestry Bureau party committee, and others who made serious mistakes in building a movie theater. Without authorization they expanded its design specifications, upset the state plan and violated financial and economic regulations. The prefectural CCP Committee decided to relieve (Wang Chung-cheng) of all posts inside and outside the party and to investigate him further. Other personnel involved have been punished accordingly.

In 1974, with the approval of the provincial General Forestry Bureau, the (Hsinhsing) Forestry Bureau was to build a movie theater with a floorspace of 1,500 square meters and an investment of 180,000 yuan.

It was clearly stipulated that the (Hsinhsing) Forestry Bureau should follow the principle of building the country through diligence and frugality, that it should do more work with less money and that it should not raise the standard of the design, build unnecessary decorations or overspend. The project was to be completed before the end of the year.

Neglecting the state plan as well as financial and economic regulations, (Wang Chung-cheng) and company unilaterally expanded the floorspace from 1,500 to 3,763 square meters--2.44 times what was planned. They actually spent 1,577,000 yuan on the project, which was 7.7 times the planned amount. They got their funds by illegally appropriating enterprise profits owed to the state.

After the project was underway, (Wang Chung-cheng) and company insisted on superior quality materials and built four huge and beautifully decorated pillars to support the theater's facade. Top quality building materials were used for interior decorations, with the floor of the lounge laid with artificial marble. They managed to secure 28 different kinds of lamps from Shanghai and to cover the roof with first-class water-proof aluminum plates. A large amount of money was wasted in the course of construction. Monetary affairs were not budgeted, routine expenditures were not supervised and neither monthly statements nor a yearend accounting were turned in. Materials were stocked and withdrawn without following proper procedures. As a result, large amounts of state funds and materials have been wasted. They even held extravagant feasts and gave presents in a bourgeois manner. Fees for receptions and lunches alone accounted for more than 9,500 yuan.

After learning of the (Hsinhsing) Forestry Bureau's overspending on the movie theater project, the Ichun Prefectural CCP Committee repeatedly ordered that the project be stopped. (Wang Chung-cheng) and company ignored this instruction and continued with the project while using tricks to deceive the higher authorities and clinging to their erroneous ways.

In order to strictly implement the party's discipline, the Ichun Prefectural CCP Committee dealt firmly with (Wang Chung-cheng) and company and gained the warm support of the cadres and masses.

TSENG SHAO-SHAN ANALYZES LIAONING'S ANTIGANG MOVEMENT

SK221212Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee recently held the fourth experience-exchange meeting on the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in Anshan Municipality, making special efforts to discuss the questions of how to vigorously improve the backwardness in the movement and how to carry out the two blows movement deeply, thoroughly and to the end to continuously develop the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in our province.

At the beginning of the meeting, responsible comrades of the Anshan municipal party committee reported on the overall situation and experiences of Anshan Municipality in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, discussed how to do a good job in handling and reversing erroneous and unjustified verdicts and trumped-up cases, discussed the progress of the investigation work throughout the province and worked out concrete measures for doing a good job in this work. At the same time the meeting discussed questions regarding the handling of problems in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and regarding concrete policies for handling cases of embezzlement, theft, profiteering and speculation.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, spoke.

First of all, he stressed: It is necessary to immediately create an upsurge in publicizing and studying the line of the 11th national party congress and the general task for the new period in a wide and thorough manner throughout the province.

He said: We must not depart from the 11th national party congress line and the general task for the new period in discussing either the movement or any other task. It is imperative to widely and thoroughly study and publicize the documents of the 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC and the important speeches by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference, so as to make every family and person know and understand the 11th national party congress line, the general task for the new period, various other fighting tasks, and principles, policies, steps and measures for fulfilling the general task. At the same time, it is necessary to widely and thoroughly study and publicize the new constitution and Vice Chairman Yeh's report on the revision of the constitution so as to insure its implementation. Only when these major tasks are firmly grasped can we further develop the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and further promote all other work.

Comrade Tseng Shao-shan urged: It is necessary to thoroughly carry out the two blows movement and to make sure that the movement is carried out deeply, thoroughly and in a down-to-earth way. He said: The two blows movement in our province has developed very well. The situation has been excellent. The current problem is that development of the two blows movement is uneven.

In a few localities where it got off to a late start and where leadership is not effective, development of the movement has been slight and its progress negligible. After this meeting, it is necessary to further stir up high tide in the two blows movement throughout the province, as we did in carrying out land reform, suppression of counterrevolutionaries, the movement against the three and five evils and the four cleanups movement in past years. We must carry out this movement in vigorous and down-to-earth way and carry this movement through from a good beginning to a good end. With regard to those units where the movement has achieved good or fairly good results during the initial period, efforts should be made to grasp the key departments and weak links to deeply expose and eradicate [words indistinct]. As for those units where the problems have not been fully discovered, efforts should be made first of all to strengthen the leadership, to further remove obstacles and to quickly bring about a high tide in the movement.

As for those units where the movement has not yet been carried out, firm steps should be taken to immediately solve the problems regarding the leadership of the movement either by assigning work teams or by adjusting the leading bodies. This work should be done without delay. All units should pay attention to grasping big and important cases, particularly those double-dyed or triple-dyed ones and should conscientiously investigate those economic questions and other questions regarding violations of law and discipline. With regard to the question of spontaneous capitalist tendencies among the people, it is necessary to adopt the method of self-education as Taching did, to carry out comparison between the two lines and to conduct education in the party's basic line.

It is imperative to do a good job in consolidation work in every field in view of the problems discovered in the two blows movement, so as to bring about great order and quick development. During the busy spring plowing, the rural areas should persist in simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements.

To carry out the two blows movement, great attention should be paid to the party's policies and to strictly distinguishing and properly handling the two types of contradictions of a different nature. It is necessary to pay great attention to evidence and investigation, and to strictly forbid obtaining forced confessions.

In his speech Comrade Tseng Shao-shan emphasized: All localities should vigorously grasp the backwardness in the movement and adopt firm measures to improve it. He said: The Liaoning provincial party committee recently discussed the development of the movement and held that to relentlessly grasp the backwardness and break the deadlock is an issue which is worth special attention at present, and is of great significance in winning complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The movement to expose and criticize the gang of four in our province has achieved great success. Yet there are some localities, departments and units where the movement has not been carried out thoroughly and deeply or has not yet been carried out at all. Moreover, in some places where the movement and the investigation work have been carried out fairly well, there are still a number of backward units. We should never underestimate them. The reason why the movement cannot start the ball rolling in those backward units is because of leading bodies:

1. Principal leading members have tried to keep the lid on and suppress the masses because they were implicated in the conspiracy of the gang of four to usurp party and state power or involved in the incidents of beating, smashing and looting or in the attacks by capitalist forces and sabotage activities of class enemies.
2. Leading bodies have had the same ideological system as the gang of four and have carried out the gang of four's line politically and organizationally in the past and have still not investigated and corrected their mistakes. Thus the masses feel unhappy and are unwilling to submit to them.
3. Principal leading members have had close relations with a number of people who had horns on their heads and spines on their bodies or who indulged in creating disturbances in the hope of becoming officials, and consciously or unconsciously have become their protectors.
4. Leaders have had the right deviationist thought and have been softhearted and hesitant to act.
5. Leading bodies have engaged in factional activities and have not been able to unite as one.

Therefore, to solve the problems of backward units, it is necessary to, first of all, solve the problems of leading bodies. All units where the masses have not been mobilized, the lid of the class struggle has not been removed and the class distinction has not been clearly drawn should be considered backward units. With regard to these units, it is imperative to, in light of different situations, adopt effective measures to quickly start the ball rolling. Efforts should be made to boldly arouse the masses in the two blows struggle to compensate for work not done in the two initial campaigns, so as to resolutely and quickly solve the problems of backward units. [words indistinct]

Comrade Tseng Shao-shan pointed out: The whole province should conscientiously carry out the great revolutionary criticism, eliminate the pernicious influence, clarify the right and wrong, end turmoil, restore order and bring about great order and quick development. Efforts should be made to thoroughly criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, ultrarightist line and reactionary theoretical basis, and to deeply criticize the reactionary fallacies, articles and viewpoints and sinister models, experiences and works dished up by the gang of four, its sworn follower and their cohorts and confidants.

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None of them should be let off. It is necessary to resolutely and thoroughly clarify all the confusion they created and set straight all right and wrong they reversed.

It is imperative to grasp the two blows movement and the typical cases in carrying out the criticism under the special topics. It is necessary to, on the basis of reality, carry out a large-scale criticism regarding the problems resulting from the very deep, dangerous effects and pernicious influences of the gang of four and its sworn follower in each specific locality, department and unit. At present, special attention should be paid to exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary tricks of the gang of four and its sworn follower, to removing their sham leftist masks and clearly understanding their ultrarightist essence.

Comrade Tseng Shao-shan stressed in his speech: The whole province must firmly grasp investigation work. It is imperative to investigate individuals and incidents implicated in the conspiracy of the gang of four to usurp party and state power without leaving any loose ends to make trouble in the future. We should conscientiously implement the policies formulated by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, strictly distinguish and correctly handle the contradictions of two different natures, unite the majority, isolate the minority, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack.

In conclusion Comrade Tseng Shao-shan said: We hope that all municipalities, localities, leagues and various departments at provincial level learn from Anshan Municipality, as the Anshan Iron and Steel Company did, rush to learn from Taching and bring about great change after a year, to promote the movement, production and other work and to win greater victories in the three great revolutionary movements.

Responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party committee, including Jen Chung-i, Chang Shu-te, Li Huang, and Chang Tieh-chin, and responsible persons of departments concerned, totaling more than 80 people, attended the meeting.

LIAONING CCP DIRECTIVE ON PUBLICIZING GENERAL TASK

SK211154Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 SK

[18 April "Directive of Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee on Further Strengthening Publicizing of the General Task for the New Period of Development"]

[Excerpts] Over the past 6 months and more, a series of major encouraging events have occurred in the political life of the people of our country. Our party and state have successively convened the 11th national party congress, the Fifth NPC, the Fifth CPPCC and the National Science Conference. The 11th party congress and the Fifth NPC defined the general task for the new period of development in socialist revolution and socialist construction, which is to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and make China a great, powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of this century. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has issued a call for advance and, leading the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, has started a new Long March which is of great historical significance.

Our country is in a new period of development and we are engaged in a great and extremely glorious cause which has never been completed by our ancestors. The people throughout Liaoning Province should actively go into action and, together with the people of the entire country, strive to carry out the general task of the new period of development and the behests of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and other older-generation proletarian revolutionaries to build China into a powerful, modern socialist state by the end of this century.

To reinforce publicizing the general task for the new period of development, the Liaoning party committee demands:

1. An upsurge, on a provincial scale, in studying and dissemination be immediately whipped up. Party committees should attach great importance to dissemination of the general task for the new period of development. As we did in publicizing the war of resistance against Japan, the fight against Chiang Kai-shek, the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, the general line for the transition period and the general line for socialist construction. We must form a vast publicity contingent, mobilize all propaganda forces and use all propaganda media and bastions to conduct study and dissemination with a great fanfare, so the general task for the new period of development will be known to every family and clear to every person.

2. To publicize the general task for the new period of development, it is necessary to thoroughly study the documents of the 11th party congress, the Fifth NPC, the Fifth CPPCC and the National Science Conference, have a true grasp of their essence, and stress the following:

A. It is imperative to publicize that the general task was set forth according to the great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party's basic line in the entire historical period of socialism, and the stipulations set forth at the 11th party congress. It is imperative to publicize that the realization of the socialist four modernizations is not only an important economic task, but, more importantly, a very pressing political task. It is imperative to publicize the relationship between socialism and modernization. Only socialism can save China, and only by achieving the socialist four modernizations is it possible to further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, triumph over the bourgeois, constantly improve the people's livelihood, narrow the three great differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labor, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration, and occupy a more favorable position against aggression by imperialism and social imperialism.

B. To publicize the need for fulfilling the general task for the new period of development, it is necessary to persist in taking class struggle as the key link. Of paramount importance to the people of our country for the present and some time to come is still to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. In criticizing the gang's feature of being sham leftists and genuine rightists, it is necessary to criticize the same feature of Lin Biao so as to enhance our ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism.

In theoretical propaganda, it is first of all necessary to criticize the gang from the viewpoint of political economy, because they spread many fallacies and (?caused great damage) in this field. Criticizing their fallacies in this field has important bearing on the fulfillment of the general task for the new period of development.

C. To publicize the need for fulfilling the general task for the new period of development, it is necessary to accelerate socialist construction and develop the national economy at high speed, so that everyone will understand that speed is also an acute political issue. It is necessary to publicize that with favorable conditions to develop the national economy at high speed--correct leadership by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, our superior socialist system, and our diligent and brave 900 million people--our country is completely capable of creating productivity much higher than that of capitalism.

D. To publicize the need for fulfilling the general task in the new period of development, it is imperative to create a high tide not only in economic construction, but also in scientific and cultural construction.

E. It is imperative to publicize that the new constitution contains the general regulations for bringing about great order across the country in the new period.

F. To publicize the need for fulfilling the general task of the new period of development, it is imperative to resolutely implement the revolutionary diplomatic line of Chairman Mao.

G. To publicize the need for fulfilling the general task for the new period of development, it is imperative to strengthen the party's leadership.

3. Party committees at various levels should strengthen leadership over the work of publicizing the general task for the new period and the new constitution, regard it as an important political task and include it on the agenda of party committees to make sure the work is being firmly grasped. Leading party cadres at various levels should, first of all, study well the documents of the 11th national party congress, the Fifth NPC, the Fifth CPPCC and the National Science Conference. At the same time they should make sure that party members and cadres have them studied well. They should also go among the masses to personally publicize the documents and go to selected units to sum up experiences and bring up models in this work. It is necessary to vigorously bring up and train key personnel, organize reporters and propagandists and adopt various effective forms which are preferred by the masses to widely carry out propaganda activities in light of the realities and the people's opinions in the deepened struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in various central tasks and in each specific area and department. All mass organizations should make concrete arrangements in accordance with their own specific characteristics. News and publication units and the literary and art fronts should make full use of their own salient features to organize to write articles, run study classes, hold exhibitions and create literary and art works. It is necessary to vigorously publicize the good personalities, good deeds and advanced models which emerge during the new period. It is imperative to adopt effective measures to strengthen the ideological and organizational building of propaganda departments and contingents. Special attention should be paid to grasping the ideological tendency of the masses and understanding their opinions and demands so as to report them to provincial party committees in a timely manner.

The people throughout the province should aim high, have lofty ambitions and go all out to briskly advance in the revolutionary spirit of transforming China and in the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountain.

We should build our province into a comprehensive industrial base which has a solid agricultural foundation, fairly harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, varied industries laying stress on iron, steel, machinery, petroleum and chemical industries, and an advanced technical standard, by 1985. We should work hard for 3 years in order to initially realize agricultural mechanization, to increase farmland that will give high and stable yields despite long dry spells or too much rain to 1 mou per capita, and to realize self-sufficiency in the supply of grain, oil, meat and vegetables. At present it is necessary to use every means to make a success of the spring plowing and to wrest a bumper harvest this year. Let us get mobilized and strive to realize the general task for the new period of development!

[Signed] Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, 18 April 1978.

LIAONING DAILY ON 'BACKWARD' UNITS IN THIRD CAMPAIGN

SK250855Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

["Excerpts" from LIAONING DAILY 21 April editorial: "Carry Out the Struggle Against the Gang of Four Thoroughly and in Depth"]

[Excerpts] Presently, it is necessary to further whip up an upsurge in the two blows movement, to energetically grasp its backwardness, to carry out the struggle against the gang of four thoroughly and in depth, and to lay a favorable foundation for wresting all-round victory. A host of facts has shown that a handful of class enemies and the capitalist forces in both urban and rural areas are actually a social foundation of the gang of four. Conversely, the gang of four is their chief backer and representative. A large number of persons who were involved in the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power personally committed serious crimes of embezzlement, theft, speculation, beating, smashing, looting and violating law and discipline. The people call them "double-criminals" or "multicriminals."

In parallel with deeply carrying out the two blows movement, it is necessary to effectively solve the problems of backwardness in the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and to break deadlocks. What do we mean by "backwardness"? We mean that although the struggle against the gang of four has been carried out for more than a year throughout Liaoning Province, there are still many backward units in which the people have not been mobilized, the lid of class struggle has not been removed, the class alignment has not been clarified, and the outlook has not been changed. There are still such units in the various localities and on the various fronts. Some of them are big units which have a large number of people, are of great importance and have great influence in the province. Units which successfully carried out the movement still have some backward sectors.

As for the whole of Liaoning Province, investigation work has reached the final stage. If the problems in these units are not swiftly settled, they will slip out undetected, become units considered a tough nut to crack, delay the development of the movement, and leave loose ends that will make trouble in the future. Therefore, it is very important to energetically grasp the backwardness and to break the deadlocks in order to win all-round victory in the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that, in Liaoning Province as a whole, the more great successes are achieved in the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four, the more the backwardness will stand out and the more we will need urgent measure to solve the problems.

Therefore, the leadership at various levels should make efforts first of all to do a good job in conducting study and investigation, in classifying and listing problems in order of importance and urgency, in distinguishing the different kinds of cases, in adopting strong measures, and in quickly beginning the movement in these backward units.

Cadres in these units who committed mistakes in ideology and understanding must be helped and educated politically and ideologically, and supported in carrying out the movement so long as they can raise their political consciousness and actively grasp the movement. For those who committed crimes in connection with the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power or who committed mistakes without repentance, resolute measures must be adopted to readjust the leading bodies or to dispatch working groups to strengthen leadership.

No matter what measure is adopted, efforts should be made to boldly arouse the masses and to compensate for work not done during the two initial campaigns by [words indistinct].

Practice in the movement in Anshan Municipality and other places has proven that it is not hard to solve the problem of backwardness. So long as we make up our minds to eliminate the bane without leaving loose ends and adopt effective measures aimed at the correct orientation, we will certainly be able to reverse the situation. We should make efforts to make a beginning in the movement in these backward units as soon as possible and to reverse their outlook in the first half of 1978.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG OUTPUT--In the first quarter of 1978 Heilungkiang increased its total industrial output value by 20.2 percent over that of the same period of 1977, and overfulfilled its first quarter plans for the output of crude oil, raw coal, electricity, steel products, and timber. In January, it increased its total industrial output value plan by 22.9 percent over the same month 1977, and by 5 percent over December 1977. Harbin Municipality also overfulfilled its first quarter production plan. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Apr 78]

LIAONING SPRING FARMING--In the busiest spring farming season, the provincial party committee has organized 1,000 cadres into a spring farming inspection team and sent them to grassroots levels to take the lead in production. A total of 6,200 cadres of 13 municipalities, prefectures and leagues, and 69 counties, cities and wards have been organized to take part in labor on the forefront of agricultural production. In order to insure a swift increase in agricultural production and win the war of spring farming, more than 55,000 people were transferred from other trades to the agricultural production frontline, according to incomplete figures from 21 counties including Tiehling, Kaiyuan, Changtu, Hsifeng, Faku, Kangping and Haicheng. At present, early spring crop sowing has already been concluded, and high-stalk crop sowing has begun. High-stalk crop sowing is on the upsurge in Chaoyang Prefecture and Luta, Chinchou and Fuhsin municipalities. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 78 SK]

FOURTH NINGSIA CCP CONGRESS ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

OW242323Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1154 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 24 Apr--The Fourth Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Congress was held in Yinchuan from 12 to 16 April. This congress summed up the experience gained in the struggle since the third regional CCP Congress, especially the smashing of the "gang of four," discussed future tasks and elected the Fourth Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee. On 17 April the fourth regional CCP Committee held its first plenum and elected the first secretary, secretaries, deputy secretary and the Discipline Inspection Committee. Huo Shih-lien was elected first secretary; Huang Ching-yao, Shao Ching-wa, Li Hsueh-chih, Ma Yu-huai (Hui nationality), secretaries; Hsueh Hung-fu, deputy secretary. Li Hsueh-chih was also elected secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," all party organizations in the autonomous region have led party members, cadres and the masses to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line and to conduct investigations into the individuals and incidents associated with their conspiracy to usurp party and state power, thereby destroying the gang's bourgeois factional network in Ningsia and dealing blows to the class enemy and capitalist forces. A stable social order now exists. Relations are closer than ever between the party and the masses, between the army and the government and between the various nationalities. The vast numbers of cadres and masses are in high spirits and their socialist enthusiasm has been greatly heightened.

Huo Shih-lien made a work report on behalf of the outgoing regional CCP Committee. He emphatically pointed out: In order to carry out the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, it is most important to boldly mobilize the masses and and firmly fight a successful battle in the third campaign of this struggle. The vast number of party members, cadres and masses should conscientiously study various instructions issued by the party Central Committee, Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, study the documents of the Fifth NPC and, in close connection with the specific situation in their own units, expose and criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary political program and the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and all its manifestations. They should lay bare the gang's counterrevolutionary trick of wearing a "left" cloak to pursue an ultrarightist line, smash their reactionary and revisionist ideology and make a clean sweep of their pernicious influence in the fields of ideology, theory, line, policy, work style and way of thinking.

Huo Shih-lien pointed out: It is necessary to consolidate and build--in the process of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and through party consolidation and rectification--the leading bodies at various levels and to carefully select the two top leaders in particular. In reorganizing leading bodies, it is necessary to fully utilize veteran cadres, who should pass on their experiences and help and guide young cadres. Attention should be paid to selecting and training middle-aged and young cadres and to following the principle of combining the old, middle-aged and young. Attention should also be paid to bringing up cadres of minority nationalities and female cadres. It is necessary to follow the instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and step by step build the leading bodies at various levels into the leadership core which firmly carries Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, forges close links with the masses and fights in unity.

Huo Shih-lien pointed out: Ningsia is a region situated on the antirevisionist front where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities. To accelerate socialist construction in our region and change its weak economic base at an early date is, therefore, an extremely important, arduous and pressing task. People of various nationalities throughout the region should go all out, aim high and strive to carry out every task in a down-to-earth way. Efforts should be made to deepen the movements of learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and the campaign to emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them and help the less advanced to catch up, so as to advance our region's economy and other undertakings at a faster rate.

The 472 representatives of Hui, Han and Mongolian nationalities to the congress held serious discussions on Huo Shih-lien's report. In their discussions, the representatives studied the report in light of the general task of the new period, linked it with the specific conditions of the various regional localities and fronts and brought democracy into full play. The report was unanimously adopted after discussion. The representatives expressed their determination to respond to Chairman Hua's call of "study, study and once more study; unite, unite and once more unite" and rapidly translate the spirit of the congress into concrete actions. They pledged to mobilize the vast numbers of party members and the people of various nationalities to make outstanding achievements to greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region and make still greater contributions for winning marked success in 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well and for realizing the general task of the new period.

BRIEFS

TSINGHAI HEALTH COMMITTEE--In order to do a better job in the spring patriotic public health campaign, the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee decided to strengthen the provincial patriotic public health campaign committee with Yang Yen, secretary of the provincial party committee, as chairman and Ma Wan-li, Shen Lin and four others as vice chairmen. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 78 OW]

TSINGHAI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--Tsinghai Province's gross industrial output and the output of its major products this first quarter surpass those for the same period of any previous year. In the first quarter the province fulfilled more than 23 percent of the annual plan for output of many products including steel, pig iron, tractors, machine tools, motor vehicles, pumps and other irrigation equipment and many light industrial products as well as for volume of railway and highway transport. Nitrogenous fertilizer output in the first quarter was 28.9 percent, motor vehicle output over 35 percent, and power generation 32.6 percent of the annual plan. Total profits made by state-run industrial enterprises in the first quarter this year were nearly double of the first half of 1977. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW]

TSINGHAI HYDROELECTRIC POWER--Sining, 14 Apr--A total of 179 small hydroelectric power stations have been built on the Tsinghai Plateau with a total power generating capacity of 34,600 KW. These small hydroelectric power stations generate more than 80 million KWH of electricity annually. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0237 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW]

TSINGHAI SHEEP BREEDING--The provincial Huangyuan Animal Husbandry School in Tsinghai and the Tsinghai Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Machinery Institute have successfully trial-produced a semiautomatic artificial insemination device for sheep. Tests have proved the machine to be very effective and simple to operate. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW]

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